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'APPROPRIATE DECISIONS' BY WARSAW PACT DEFENSE MINISTERS

LD071716Y Moscow TASS in English 1703 GMT 7 Dec 78 LD

["Meeting of the Defence Ministers' Committee of Warsaw Treaty Member Countries"--TASS headline]

[Text] Berlin, December 7, TASS--The Defence Ministers' Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries held a regular meeting in Berlin, the capital of the GDR, on December 4-7, 1978. The meeting was attended by the defence ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries, the commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces and the chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces. General of the Army Heinz Hoffmann, minister of national defence of the GDR, was in the chair.

The committee discussed questions relating to the state and the current activity of the Joint Armed Forces and adopted appropriate decisions. The meeting took place in a friendly atmosphere, in the spirit of mutual understanding.

Honecker Meets Defense Ministers

LD072230Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2100 GMT 7 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the State Council and of the GDR National Defense Council, today received the defense ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member states, the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces and the chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces. During a cordial conversation, Erich Honecker said that the party of the working class and the people of the GDR will apply all their efforts to realizing the decisions of the Moscow conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty states.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REVIEWS WARSAW PACT SUMMIT DELIBERATIONS

LD071327Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Dec 78 p 3 LD

[Col. V. Semin article: "The Combat Alliance of Fraternal Peoples: A Mighty and Effective Factor"]

[Excerpts] "The Warsaw Pact has served and serves as the main center for coordinating the fraternal countries' foreign policy activity"--L.I. Brezhnev.

The results of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee [PCC] conference held in Moscow on 22-23 November and the documents it adopted have aroused deep interest among the international public. They regard the conference declaration as an outstanding political document of our time. The declaration sets out a detailed and concrete program of practical measures which if implemented will lead to the resolution of today's key problems and establishment of lasting and reliable security for the peoples of Europe and the entire world.

The International public's interest in the Moscow conference of the Warsaw Pact PCC, in which party and state leaders of socialist countries took part, is quite understandable. The socialist community is a political force on a worldwide scale. Powerful impulses emanating from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are substantially changing the picture of the development of world events and leading to the gradual transformation of the whole system of international relations and their restructuring as relations of peaceful and equal cooperation between states. At the same time the activity of Warsaw Pact members is aimed at guaranteeing their peoples favorable foreign policy conditions for building socialism and communism.

With the signing of the Warsaw Pact the members laid the foundations of a machinery intended to examine general policy problems affecting all members of the Pact. This function is entrusted to the PCC, which heads the Warsaw Pact. As well as general policy problems, it examines and resolves important questions connected with strengthening defense capability and fulfilling joint defense commitments.

PCC sessions collectively elaborate solutions to international questions and define the joint, coordinated foreign policy line of socialist states. The sessions are held in the capitals of Pact members in turn. As a rule PCC conferences are held at the level of general (first) secretaries of communist and workers party Central Committees and heads of government of Warsaw Pact member countries.

During the meetings fundamental orientations, key foreign policy questions and the fraternal countries' major foreign policy actions are discussed. Here the principles of socialist foreign policy are embodied in concrete programs of action aimed at consolidating the positions of socialism and the cause of peace in Europe and throughout the world.

So it was at the latest PCC conference, held in Moscow recently. It was a major event in international life. At the conference topical questions of the development of the situation in Europe were discussed and an exchange of opinions took place on certain questions of the whole international situation.

A central place was occupied at the conference by further steps on the path of developing the process of relaxation of tension and ending the arms race. The declaration adopted in Moscow sets out the general conclusions and proposals of the Warsaw Pact states. In their totality they form a wide realistic program for normalizing the world political climate and preserving international peace.

The conference participants devoted special attention to strengthening European security. They noted that relations between European states have become more equal in nature and have begun to be filled with richer, more diverse content, promoting the expansion of mutual understanding between peoples. Life has confirmed that the long-term program for European security and cooperation embodied in the Final Act of the Helsinki conference correctly defines the main directions for positive efforts for the sake of peace and gives reliable guidelines for such efforts. The network of political contacts between European states has become perceptibly closer and their understanding of each other's positions, views and legitimate interests has improved.

The positive changes in Europe did not come of their own accord. The decisive factors which engendered these changes were the world of socialism, the change in the correlation of forces in the international arena in its favor, the active peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union and the socialist community, and the PCC's activity aimed at consolidating the peoples' security.

Placing a high assessment on work to implement the principles and accords adopted at Helsinki, the states participating in the Moscow PCC conference stated in their declaration their determination to give new impetus to the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act as a unified whole and to agree on concrete measures and steps to develop cooperation and achieve genuine security for the peoples.

Of course, the coordination of Warsaw Pact states' foreign policies does not only apply to European policy. [paragraph continues]

At the Moscow conference the Warsaw Pact members reaffirmed their solidarity with the struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism and any form of domination and oppression. The socialist community states have given and will continue to give support to forces fighting for national liberation and to peoples of liberated countries defending in a difficult struggle their independence and freedom, including the right to freely choose their path of social development and to insure their countries' territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty.

During the PCC conference the leaders of the communist and workers' parties and governments of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, the USSR and the CSSR adopted a statement expressing determination to promote an all-embracing and just settlement of the Near East problem, decisively condemning the policy of separate Egyptian-Israeli deals under the aegis of the United States and declaring their support for the decisions of the Baghdad conference of Arab heads of state and government. They expressed the conviction that anti-Arab deals go against the interests of achieving an all-embracing political settlement in the Near East in accordance with the interests of all the region's peoples and contradict the interests of international security and UN resolutions.

The PCC conference held in Moscow again confirmed that its activity is aired at developing broad international cooperation and preserving European and international peace. The characteristic features of this activity are the solidness and constructiveness of the practical measures proposed, which accord with the general interests of all the world's peoples and fully correspond to UN aims and principles. That is why the activity of the Warsaw Pact's political organization quite naturally arouses the respect of all progressive mankind. People of good will throughout the world can see that the socialist community bears aloft the banner of the peace-loving foreign policy bequeathed by the great Lenin and that the Warsaw Pact acts as a mighty and effective factor for peace and stability in international relations.

However, it is incorrect and even dangerous to think that the cause of peace is insured by the very fact of the socialist community's existence and by its might and influence. The threat of war has not been eliminated and the struggle against the danger of war has by no means receded into the background. Imperialist and reactionary forces pursuing the aims of aggression, revanchism and hegemonism in practice counterpose measures of a quite different nature to the peace-loving proposals of the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact members. These measures are well known: Steps to build up armaments in the United States and other NATO countries, including plans to manufacture neutron weapons, the excessive inflation of military budgets and the desire to retard the process of detente and turn the world back to the times of the "cold war."

In these conditions the peoples must maintain constant vigilance. The Soviet Union, as is indicated in the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers document devoted to the activity of the Soviet delegation at the PCC conference, proceeds from the premise that in view of the arms race being waged by NATO states, which is being constantly whipped up, the need exists to maintain and strengthen the defense potential of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces. Servicemen in the fraternal armies, fulfilling their patriotic and international duty, do everything in their power to continue to insure the peoples' reliable security.

CEMA AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION MEETS IN MOSCOW

ID071235Y Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 1 Dec 78 p 3 ID

[V. Gordeyev report: "On the Basis of Integration"]

[Excerpts] The 49th session of the CEMA Standing Commission on Agriculture was held in Moscow recently. Taking part were delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, the CSSR, and also Yugoslavia.

The participants discussed questions of further improving multifaceted cooperation among CEMA countries in agriculture and forestry. The results of fulfillment in 1976-1977 of the the plan for cooperation in scientific and technical research in the current 5-year plan period were summarized. Proposals were examined on the introduction into production of the results of scientific research work concluded in 1977. The commission also examined a number of questions concerning reciprocal deliveries of seeds, requirements in agricultural machinery and so forth.

The speeches of delegates from the fraternal countries at the session showed convincingly that the integration of CEMA countries is deepening and expanding increasingly.

The session participants particularly stressed the need to formulate and implement multilateral agreements, as well as to introduce the results of scientific research by CEMA countries. A plan for the commission's work in 1978-1980 was adopted.

On the eve of the 30th anniversary of CEMA the socialist countries' fraternal cooperation is opening up new horizons in resolving the most important national economic tasks--satisfying the increasing requirements of those countries' populations for food and agricultural raw materials.

MOSCOW REPORTS ON CEMA COOPERATION PLANNING MEETING

ID080052Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1954 GMT 7 Dec 78 ID

[Text] Moscow--The 18th meeting of the CEMA Committee for Cooperation in the Sphere of Planning Activity took place in Moscow on 6-7 December.

There was discussion of certain questions connected with the implementation of concrete measures included in the long-term, special purpose programs of cooperation.

Measures were outlined for the completion of the preparation of draft agreements on multilateral international specialization and cooperation of production and mutual deliveries of equipment for atomic power stations in the period of 1981-1990.

In accordance with the decisions adopted at the 32d meeting of the council, the committee approved concrete measures for the further improvement of its activity. Priorities were determined for the committee and its working organs for the next few years.

The plan of work for the period 1979-80 was approved. There was discussion of other questions concerning CEMA member countries' cooperation in the sphere of planning activity.

The meeting of the CEMA Committee for Cooperation in the Sphere of Planning Activity passed in a friendly and businesslike atmosphere.

COMPENSATION-BASED USSR ECONOMIC DEALS WITH WEST EMPHASIZED

LD071601Y Moscow TRUD in Russian 3 Dec 78 p 3 LD

[Article by V. Sushkov, USSR deputy minister of foreign trade: "Material Basis of Detente"]

[Text] The process of the relaxation of international tension is steadily gathering strength. Its material basis is made up of trade and economic, industrial, and scientific and technical cooperation between states with different social systems based on principles of peaceful coexistence which have received international recognition, particularly in the Final Act of the all-European conference in Helsinki.

As a result of the development of the process of international detente, the further growth of our country's economy and the achievements of the present scientific and technical revolution, the volume of the USSR's trade with the developed capitalist states has increased 50 percent in the first 3 years of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

The distinguishing features of the present stage of the USSR's economic ties with these countries are rapid growth rates, emergence of ever new forms of cooperation, and transition to large-scale deals of a long-term basis. Programs for the development of trade and economic cooperation and long-term intergovernmental agreements between the USSR and a number of Western countries have served as the trade and political basis for this transition, while accords on granting bank credits with the corresponding countries comprise its financial basis.

Touching on questions of the USSR's economic relations with the capitalist countries, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said at the 25th CPSU Congress:

"The first question is raising the efficiency and improving the structure and balance of foreign trade....

"Another major question is the development of new forms of foreign economic ties going beyond the framework of ordinary trade and greatly expanding our potential and providing, as a rule, greater effect. Particularly I have in mind compensation agreements when new enterprises fully owned by our state are created in cooperation with foreign firms. We are given credits, equipment and licenses and we pay for them with part of the output produced at these or other enterprises."

Projects created on a compensation basis make a substantial contribution to the development of our country's economy and the acceleration of its development rates. They make it possible to create new production capacities with smaller lump-sum capital investments than usual, to acquire on reasonable credit, complete sets of equipment for capital-intensive production facilities and to radically increase labor productivity with the use of sophisticated technical achievements.

Agreements on a compensation basis thus confirm that political detente opens up broad opportunities for the development of mutually advantageous economic cooperation between states with different social systems, and this cooperation in turn promotes the intensification of the process of relaxing international tension.

This form of cooperation accords with Soviet interests since it promotes an accelerated development of a number of sectors of the Soviet national economy, particularly in the country's remote and underpopulated regions, a buildup of its export potential and a considerable expansion of the export of output matching the best world models, and many types of this output will be exported to the foreign market for the first time.

Our foreign partners are no less interested in this form of cooperation. By selling equipment on credit to the Soviet Union they provide orders for their firms and help to resolve the employment problem while, by purchasing from us on a long-term basis output, they provide themselves with a reliable source of supply free from the instability of the capitalist market.

The agreement and contracts now signed provide for the delivery to the USSR, on a compensation basis, of licenses, technical documentation, equipment and materials totaling several billion rubles for many projects in the chemical, petrochemical, petroleum and gas, timber, pulp and paper and coal industries and also in ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy.

The agreements and contracts by which French, Italian, FRG and Austrian firms have supplied the USSR, on credit, with equipment and wide-diameter pipes for the construction of main gas pipelines are a good example of project implementation on a compensation basis. The credits are paid off by gas deliveries to our partners through compensation agreements.

The Ust-Ilimsk timber industry complex can serve as a graphic example of large-scale international cooperation on compensation. As is well known, its construction is being carried out jointly by the CEMA countries while French, Swedish and Finnish firms, with which the Soviet Union will settle accounts by deliveries of pulp, are participating in equipment deliveries.

Cooperation is developing successfully in implementing large-scale projects of this sort with France. In particular a general agreement has been concluded with the Rhone Poulenc firm on cooperation in creating plants in the USSR for the production of mixed fertilizers, plant protection agents and a number of other chemicals. The implementation of this general agreement will make it possible even in the current 5-year plan to obtain a considerable additional quantity of fertilizers, which will help the successful solution of the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum.

Among the compensation agreements concluded with FRG firms we may cite the agreement on cooperation in installing in the USSR, the Oskolskiy electrometallurgical combine for metallized pellet production by the method of direct reduction of iron and of high-quality sheet metal structural rolled metal. In addition equipment has been purchased from various West German firms on a compensation basis for production of vinylchloride, polyvinylchloride, high-pressure polyethylene, and dimethyl terephthalate, which is a valuable raw material for the production of artificial fibers.

In accordance with contracts concluded with Italian firms, complete sets of equipment and materials have been delivered to the Soviet Union for a number of plants for production of carbamide, caprolactam, surface-active agents, chlorine, caustic soda, freons and other valuable products. In turn output from the enterprises created on the basis of compensation agreements will be delivered to Italy to an appropriate value.

Recently cooperation on a compensation basis has also been developing with British firms. Major contracts have been signed for the import of equipment to the USSR for polyethylene and methanol production. Long-term industrial cooperation between the USSR and Britain has good prospects.

Cooperation based on compensation with Japanese firms is very productive. For instance, in accordance with the general agreement on Japan's participation in the development of the south Yakut coalfield, that country's firms are delivering large consignments of machinery and equipment to the USSR on credit. The credit will be paid off in deliveries of coking coals to Japan on a long-term basis.

Definite successes have been achieved in the sphere of cooperation with U.S. firms on a compensation basis. We will cite, for instance, the agreements with Occidental Petroleum on constructing a complex for production of mineral fertilizers and on reciprocal deliveries of chemical goods, and with the Philip Morris firm with which agricultural machinery, manufacturing equipment and chemicals for cultivating American-type tobaccos are being delivered to the USSR.

Many specific avenues of cooperation on a compensation basis will be examined at the scheduled session of the U.S.-Soviet Trade and Economic Council due to open soon in Moscow. It is expected that representatives of over 250 U.S. firms and companies interested in expanding cooperation with the USSR will take part in the session's work.

The development of mutually advantageous Soviet-U.S. business cooperation on a compensation basis on broader scales is being held up by discriminatory legislation in the trade sphere adopted by the U.S. Congress in December 1974. Considering, however, the growing interest among U.S. business circles in the development of trade and economic relations with the USSR, I should like to express the hope that the discriminatory measures in the sphere of trade with the USSR are only a temporary phenomenon and sooner or later will be removed.

The compensation agreements which have been signed so far cover mainly the sectors producing industrial raw material, fuel and semifinished goods. The 25th CPSU Congress set a new task--expanding the sphere of operation of compensation agreements to incorporate processing industry and seeking new, effective paths toward industrial production cooperation. Some work has already been done in this direction.

Of course, compensation deals make heightened demands on output quality, which must match the best models on the world market. This imposes special commitments on all workers, engineering and technical workers and employees connected with the creation of large-scale projects on a compensation basis in the USSR.

"The extensive development of compensation agreements," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the 25th CPSU Congress, "requires enhanced responsibility on the part of all those taking part in their implementation: not only foreign trade organizations but industrial ministries and enterprises and particularly construction workers. Unless we construct and assimilate planned capacities on schedule and produce high-quality output, there can be no talk on any advantages in production cooperation".

This is the program of action for Soviet workers and specialists for the forthcoming period; the fulfillment of a number of important national economic and foreign trade tasks depend above all on its implementation.

U.S.-EEC ECONOMIC RELATIONS, CONTRADICTIONS EXAMINED

LD011134Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0350 GMT 1 Dec 78 LD

[PRAVDA article entitled "The Contradictions Run Deeper" by Yuriy Yasnev in the PRAVDA commentators' column]

[Text] The 17th round of talks between the United States and the West European Common Market have started in the U.S. State Department. On the agenda is an extensive range of economic, commercial and energy issues. The press on both sides of the Atlantic point out that the State Department talks opened in an atmosphere of uncertainty and pessimism--and there are weighty reasons for that.

Literally on the eve of these talks, a routine session of the foreign, finance, economics and trade ministers of the Common Market countries ended in Brussels. Among other things, the participants in this meeting discussed the EEC's relations with the United States. The Brussels meeting provoked obvious irritation in official Washington, and here's why:

At the request of France--whose spokesman called for resistance to American blackmail--the Common Market decided to touchen its line at what is called the "Tokyo Round of multilateral trade talks under GATT. The Americans were asked to provide additional and clear guarantees, and for assurances that the new U.S. Congress would extend the President's powers regarding the lifting of duties on a number of export goods. In this case, what is at stake is a major part of the Nine's exports to the United States, which are worth about $400 million. It is noteworthy that while it used to be the United States who tried to intimidate the Common Market by threatening not to sign the agreement on trade liberalization, it is now the Nine who are using the same trick and threatening a possible collapse of negotiations.

The United States is apprehensively watching the efforts to set up the so-called "European Monetary System." Those who conceived this idea believe that, with its assistance, Western Europe will be able to set up a zone of currency stability and thereby protect the currencies of the Nine from the ever-depreciating dollar. These issues were at the center of the talks held between the FRG and French foreign ministers a few days ago.

In Washington, the EEC spokesmen again demanded that the United States should end its threat of trade repressions against European exports. But the United States is reluctant to give the Common Market that guarantee, since its prime aspiration is to overcome its gigantic trading deficit of $28-30 billion at the European partners' expense. Relations between Western Europe and the United States are becoming increasingly reminiscent of a trade and economic war. And while, in the clash between the two imperialistic rivals, the Common Market held until recently a primarily defensive position, the results of the recent Brussels meeting and the present talks in the State Department show that it can launch counterattacks.

COMMENTARY ON 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF HUMAN RIGHTS DECLARATION

White House Ceremony 'Farce'

LD080720Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 7 Dec 78 LD

[Text] A cable from Washington: A ceremony to mark the 30th anniversary of the UN General Assembly's adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights has been held in the White House. U.S. President Carter, according to the report from ASSOCIATED PRESS, said that his government would fight tirelessly to secure human rights. At the microphone is our commentator Viktor Levin:

The White House ceremony was more like a farce than a tribute to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; for of the 40 international agreements and conventions on human rights, the U.S. Congress has to date ratified a mere 10. Carter himself admitted in his speech that he could give no convincing answer to the question as to why the United States has not ratified, for example, the International Convention on the Prevention of the Crime of Genocide and on Punishment for it. And yet there is an answer to the question of why the White House and the Congress have refused accession to international documents. The answer lies in the American authorities' genuine attitude--not that of words, but their genuine one--to human rights in the United States.

The famous advice from one of Krylov's most popular fables--"better to heed one's own shortcoming than set gossips' tongues a-wagging"--is no near miss here: Official Washington refuses to glance at the mirror of reality--but despite that the facts do not disappear. In a collective academic work, an investigation into the condition of individual rights in the United States, prepared at the initiative of the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, prominent scholars record that the constitutional rights of Americans are not observed in the United States, and provide documentary confirmation of the fact that there is racial discrimination against national minorities. They also write of the exploitation of children and the inequality of women.

Here are some cases from the last few days: The national director of the American Indian Movement, Russel Means, has again been thrown in jail. Over the last 5 years Means has been arrested 13 times. Various trumped up charges have been brought against him. FBI agents and policemen have repeatedly beaten him up. Means has been shot at three times from ambush. And now he is again in jail on yet another trumped up charge.

One of Means' closest associates, Clyde Bellecourt, has been arrested 56 times in 10 years and been in the dock 28 times. Has Washington raised its voice one single time in defense of Means Bellecourt and the other Indian leaders? No! The former attorney general of South Dakota, and now its governor, Janklow, says bluntly: There's only one way to solve the Indian question: Put a loaded pistol to the heads of the American Indian Movement leaders and pull the trigger!

And that archracist is by no means alone. Even now, when under pressure from irrefutable facts and at the public's demand, the U.S. Justice Department has admitted that the Wilmington Ten headed by Benjamin Chavis were unlawfully condemned, the North Carolina authorities refuse to restore justice. And in New York, policeman (Thornby), who killed a young black named Evans 2 years ago, is absolved. No one should be surprised that, also in New York, another white policeman should immediately, in front of a crowd, kill a young black woman, Marion Johnson, with five point-blank shots because he thought--only thought--he could see a weapon shining in the girl's hands. Despite evidence from witnesses, the criminal remained at large. That happened a few days ago--and what did the White House do? Apparently it has no time to deal with such trifles, as they apparently deem them there. Washington spends its time on pompous ceremonies and chatter about human rights, which are flagrantly flouted in the United States itself.

Criticizes Carter's Renewed Stand

LD072250Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 7 Dec 78 LD

[Excerpts] U.S. President Carter made a speech in the White House devoted to the 30th anniversary of the adoption by the United Nations of the Declaration of Human Rights. Our correspondent Yuriy Soltan reports from Washington.

The President's speech was full of general phrases and good wishes; it is regarded here as an attempt to breathe life into the bankrupt propaganda campaign of defense of human rights which reactionary circles in Washington took up as a weapon. The hyprocrisy and provocative nature of this campaign has been totally revealed since the time of its announcement by the present administration.

The aims of this campaign have always been to besmirch the countries of socialism by spreading concoctions and slander about them and to embellish the American way of life in the eyes of the world public. But like a boomerang it struck primarily at the United States itself.

When the present administration came to power its fine words about rights and social equality were accepted by many people as good coin. But when tested they turned out to be just as counterfeit as many of the other promises of the administration.

Duplicity Scored

ID080706Y Moscow TASS in English 0651 GMT 8 Dec 78 LD

["Words and Deeds of Washington"--TASS headline]

[Text] New York, December 8, TASS--On the eve of the 30th anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by the U.N. General Assembly, prominent scientists and public at large of the United States are again condemning official Washington's double-faced policy in this field.

The true causes why U.S. Congress up to now refuses to endorse these basic international documents are stated in the published collective scientific work titled "Inquiry into the State of Individual Freedom in the USA" prepared on the initiative of "the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions." The authors of the research-prominent scientists--state with concern that the Americans' constitutional rights are not observed in the USA, documentally confirm the fact of racial discrimination against the 25-million-strong black population, and other national minorities, and write about the exploitation of children and the unequal status of women.

The research says that a particular indignation is aroused by the government's wide use of the repressive apparatus--FBI, the CIA, and the police--for the suppression of any manifestations of dissent.

In the light of all these facts the indignation over which is expressed not only by the victims of persecution and discrimination but also by authoritative scientists and specialists in the field of civil rights, the contents and conclusions of President Carter's regular half-yearly report referred to so-called Commission for Security and Cooperation in Europe look strange to say the least.

As is known this self-styled body of U.S. Congress was set up virtually to counteract the policy of detente and is notorious for unceremonious attempts at interfering in the affairs of other countries and peoples. Like in previous similar documents, the President's report contains unfounded inventions about human rights in Soviet Union, inventions full unsoundness of which was repeatedly proven. [sentence as received]

At the same time the President both in his report and in the speech he made in the White House on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights gave no answer to questions which are really uppermost in the minds of tens of millions of Americans: What to do with the six million jobless who are deprived of the right to work? How to help 25 million poor who experience need and privations every day? Why 30 million Americans from among national minorities remain the target of racial discrimination? When the doors of U.S. prisons will open; prisons in which, even as admitted by some representatives of the Washington administration itself, hundreds, if not thousands, of dissidents are kept?

Against this background understandable becomes the admission made in the President's speech at the White House that Washington can give no intelligible answer to the question why the United States has not so far ratified, for example, the International Convention on the Prevention of the Crimes of Genocide and on Punishment for it.

U.S. Does Not Observe Declaration

LD071212Y Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 7 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Three decades ago the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, a declaration that made it the sacred duty of nations to protect human rights. Our commentary is by Igor Aleksandrov.

If the world has recognized that human beings must be ensured the basic rights and freedoms, it is mostly because of what the Soviet Union has done. The Soviet Union was the first country in history to abolish the exploitation of human beings; it was the first to put an end to unemployment and thereby ensure the right of everyone to work; it was the first to do away with all forms of national and racial oppression and given women full equality; and the first to guarantee the right to education and to medical service along with the other basic rights. Many of the provisions of the Universal Declaration of 1948 were written in at the insistence of the Soviet Union.

American politicians try to give the impression the United States fully observes the Universal Declaration and stands as an example for others to follow. Let's see how true this is by examining two of the articles of the declaration, the 21st and the 20th. Article 21 says everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country directly or through freely chosen representatives. Now if everyone has this right everyone must be able to vote in elections. You know, this is not the case in America. Afro-Americans are still fighting for the franchise but many Americans that do enjoy the franchise simply don't bother to vote. In the last elections on 7 November of the 150 million eligible voters, 100 million stayed away from the polls. The Washington POST called it a most dangerous credibility gap.

American elections are the concern of Americans and no one else of course, but they do give food for thought since the news media of the United States present them to the world as the highest achievement of democracy. But democracy means government by the majority of the people and the present Congress, as the facts show, was elected by about one-third of the eligible voters. The facts show too that what decides elections in the United States is money. An investigation conducted by the well-known consumer advocate Ralph Nader reveals that of the 33 candidates who won the elections to the Senate 28 spent more than their rivals on the campaign. The director of the Nader organization Congress Watch Mark Green says this is the golden rule of politics. The man who has the gold governs.

Now Article 20 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights says everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association. There are any number of examples to show how this article is violated in America. Yet recently the American scientist and public leader Dr Ellsberg was arrested along with other demonstrators for protesting against nuclear militarism in the United States. The authorities have done everything possible to represent the participants in the peaceful demonstration as ordinary criminals and not fighters for political freedoms.

These tactics are usually applied when Americans object to the danger of nuclear war and to social injustice. In a word the civil rights of Americans have such limitations that it can hardly be said the United States observes the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

UN FIRST COMMITTEE DISCUSSES INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

LD071010Y Moscow TASS in English 0847 GMT 7 Dec 78 LD

[Excerpts] New York, December 7, TASS--The TASS correspondent, Valentin Vasilets, reports:

The First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly continues the discussion of questions related to the implementation of the declaration on strengthening international security. It is being emphasized in the discussion that the eight years since the adoption of the Soviet-sponsored declaration reaffirmed the viability of the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with a differing order, which underlay the historic document.

Broad support was enlisted by the initiative of Poland, which sponsored a draft declaration on the preparation of societies for life in peace. Approving of this initiative, Ilja Hulinsky, the representative of Czechoslovakia, emphasized that the fanning of war psychosis amidst the population, the education of the peoples in the spirit of hatred for other peoples, hostile campaigns against other countries, contradicted the commitments assumed by the states under the United Nations Charter.

Oleg Troyanovskiy, the permanent representative of the USSR, said that the trend for deepening detente had struck firm roots in the political soil of Europe and the whole world, had become leading in international affairs. One of the most important conditions for a further improvement in the international climate and the strengthening of security was the taking of steps by all states aimed at the development of mutual confidence and the achievement of better mutual understanding between the peoples. This was precisely the purpose of Poland's initiative. It was permeated with lofty humane ideas and, above all, aimed at ridding the spiritual life of many peoples from the pernicious influence of those forces that parasitize on the arms race, on the fanning of distrust and alienation between peoples, Oleg Troyanovskiy emphasized.

LEGAL COMMITTEE DEBATES SECURITY OF MISSIONS IN NEW YORK

LD080952Y Moscow TASS in English 0930 GMT 8 Dec 78 LD

[Text] New York, December 8, TASS--Provocations by Zionist organisations and extremist groups against the permanent representations of a number of the U.N. member-countries were strongly condemned in the report on the activity of the U.N. Committee on Relations With the Host Country, which is under discussion at the Legal Committee of the U.N. General Assembly.

In the course of the debate on the document, an overwhelming majority of the delegates expressed their firm conviction that the events during the period from the time of endorsement of the preceding report are convincing proof of the fact that the security of the missions in New York and their personnel is in a clearly unsatisfactory state.

Tunisian representative N. Buziri demanded that the American authorities immediately take effective measures for ensuring the security of personnel of the missions of foreign states at the United Nations Organization and for meeting their commitments.

Soviet representative Aelksey Petrukhin supported the recommendation of the committee that the U.S. authorities be urged to take appropriate measures for preventing any actions violating the security of foreign representatives and their personnel and ensuring normal conditions for the activity of all foreign representations as well as detaining and bringing to court criminal and fascist-type elements responsible for the criminal acts. He stressed that the numberous cases of hostile and forcible actions by Zionist organizations and extremist groupings in New York run counter to the generally-recognized standards of international law and are incompatible with the commitments undertaken according to the U.N. Charter by the United States as the host country.

[Moscow TASS in English at 0555 GMT on 8 December adds the following: "Provocations by Zionist organisations and extremist groups against the permanent missions of the USSR, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, and a number of other countries were sharply condemned in the report on the activities of the U.N. Committee on Relations With the Host Country. The report is being discussed at the Legal Committee of the U.N. General Assembly."]

UN RESOLUTIONS SUPPORT COMPREHENSIVE MIDEAST SETTLEMENT

LD0808302 Moscow TASS in English 0819 GMT 8 Dec 78 LD

[Text] New York, December 8, TASS--The U.N. General Assembly has declared in support of a comprehensive Middle East settlment. The resolution passed by an overwhelming majority vote stresses that a just and lasting Middle East settlement must be based on a comprehensive resolution under the U.N. aegis with due regard for all aspects of the Arab-Israeli conflict. The document says that until Israel withdraws from all the occupied Arab territories and until the people of Palestine achieves its inalienable rights, a general just and lasting peace in the Middle East will not be achieved.

The U.N. General Assembly has again called for the speediest convocation of a Middle East peace conference under the U.N. aegis and under the co-chairmanship of the USSR and the USA with the participation on an equal basis fo all sides concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Only four countries--the USA, Canada, Israel and Guatemala--voted against the resolution, which rejects as a matter of fact the way of separate deals. The Egyptian delegation, although its policy in fact runs counter to the principles of a comprehensive settlement, also voted for the resolution, not daring to counterpose itself to the rest of the Arab states at the United Nations Organization.

The General Assembly also passed a special resolution on the Palestinian issue. The document expresses profound concern over the lack of a just settlement of the Palestinian issue underlying the Middle East conflict and constituting a threat to international peace and security.

The General Assembly called for ensuring the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization--the sole full-fledged representative of the Palestinian people--in all discussions and conferences on the Middle East held under the U.N. aegis. The resolution goes on to say that the accords directed at a settlement of the Palestinian problem must be concluded on the basis of complete attainment and implementation of the inalienable right of the Palestinian people, including the right to return and the right to national independence and sovereignty in Palestine.

Speakers at Debate

LD071204Y Moscow TASS in English 1045 GMT 7 Dec 78 LD

[Excerpts] New York, December 7, TASS--The United Nations General Assembly ended its discussion of the situation in the Middle East, reaffirming the necessity of a comprehensive settlement of the crisis in that region, which would be based on the withdrawal of all Israeli forces from the occupied Arab territories, the safeguarding of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians, including their right to self-determination, guarantees of the security of all Middle East states and their right to independent existence.

The majority of the delegations reject the road of separate deals, pointing out that this road, far from leading to the liquidation of the conflict, on the contrary, creates serious obstacles to the establishment of lasting peace in the Middle East. Unconditional respect for the principles of a settlement of the Middle East crisis, worked out by the United Nations, is the only realistic approach and criterion of the value of any initiative in this sphere, said the representative of Yugoslavia, Milan Komatina. It is imperative, he added, above all, to eliminate the consequences of Israeli aggression without which it is impossible to create conditions for peace in the Middle East.

TASS NOTES 'GROWING DISCONTENT' WITHIN COLOMBO PLAN

LD071510Y Moscow TASS in English 1453 GMT 7 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Washington, December 7, TASS--The 27th session of the Consultative Committee of the Colombo Plan, the regional economic organization which affiliates 21 countries of South and South East Asia and 6 Western states, has ended here. As is clear from the concluding communique, the committee's work has been keynoted by the growing discontent of the developing countries with the self-interest policy of the United States, Britain, Canada, Japan and Australia, seeking to intensify the exploitation of natural and manpower resources of Asian countries.

Western states tried to make their partners to give up plans of industrialization in favour of accelerated development of agriculture and the sphere of services. Their efforts have been duly rebuffed by developing states, which declared that Western countries are trying to push the ideas of neocolonialism through the back door and to finally turn their "Colombo Plan" partners into raw appendages. A recommendation that has been approved points out that the developing states can attain progress only provided all-found economic development.

Asian countries strongly criticized Western countries, "economic aid." They pointed out that this aid, as a rule, has a number of strings attached, which undermine the sovereignty of the recipient country and which are aimed at economic and trade expansion of the "donor" country. Developing countries expressed srious dissatisfaction with the rapidly growing inflation. Inflation causes a rise in prices of industrial products, imported from the West, and a simultaneous drop in prices in the world markets of raw materials--the main export item of developing states. This strongly undermining the payment positions of the Colombo Plan "junior partners", which are already shaky. Most strongly criticized was the United States which shifts on others the burden of its economic problems.

The meeting in Washington has shown with utmost clarity that the designs of Western states to economically "tie" Asian countries to themselves and to thus ensure their rule in that area of the world have brought no success. Despite differences in orientation, the developing countries put up a united front in a bid to attain economic independence, balanced economic development, which would make them equal partners on the international arena, free from exploitation and diktat.

MORE REPORTAGE ON TRADE, ECONOMIC SESSIONS IN MOSCOW

Baybakov Receives Blumenthal, Kreps

LD071428Y Moscow TASS in English 1426 GMT 7 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 7 TASS--Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Chairman of the USSR Planning Committee Nikolay Baybakov today received the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Michael Blumenthal and the U.S. Secretary of Commerce Juanita Kreps. They discussed questions of mutual interest.

Blumenthal, Kreps Depart Moscow

LD071648Y Moscow TASS in English 1638 GMT 7 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 7, TASS--U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Michael Blumenthal and Secretary of Commerce Juanita Kreps left today the Soviet Union. They took part in Moscow in the work of the seventh session of the USSR-U.S. Commission on Trade and in the sixth meeting of U.S.-USSR Trade and Economic Council.

Council Executives Elected

LD072048Y Moscow TASS in English 2010 GMT 7 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 7 TASS--David Rockefeller, the president of the Board of the Chase Manhattan Bank, and Petr Mikheyev, the chief of the Main Board for Import of Machinery and Equipment from Capitalist Countries at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade were elected today members of the Executive Committee of the U.S.-USSR Trade and Economic Council. Each side now has six members on the Executive Committee. The meeting of the Board of Directors of the U.S.-USSR Trade and Economic Council that was held today discussed the council's activities in the current year and outlined its prospects. Reports were heard on the work of the committees created at the council. The sixth annual meeting of the U.S.-USSR Trade and Economic Council was held in Moscow on Wednesday. It was attended by some 400 heads of U.S. companies, firms and banks. Topical matters of U.S.-USSR trade and economic cooperation were discussed.

Korniyenko Addresses Council

LD072200Y Moscow TASS in English 2123 GMT 7 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 7, TASS--"The Soviet people are deeply convinced of the real possibility of having normal, many-faceted and mutually advantageous relations between the USSR and the USA. Favourable development of Soviet-American relations would meet not only the interests of the peoples of both countries but also the interests of universal peace", said first USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Georgiy Korniyenko. He spoke before members of the U.S.-USSR Trade and Economic Council whose sixth meeting was held in Moscow. In order to have really good Soviet-American relations, each side should regard the other as an equal partner in international affairs, without striving to achieve unilateral advantages, should avoid interfering in each other's internal affairs, Korniyenko stressed. It is necessary also that agreements and arrangements made between the two countries should be strictly observed and that the stand of the U.S. side should not be changed depending on elections or other home policy events in the USA, Korniyenko said.

As is known, the drafting and conclusion of a new long-term agreement on strategic arms limitation between our countries considerably dragged out, he went on to say. But we remain optimistic and hope that it will be possible to conclude the drawing up of the agreement in near future. It will pave the way to further, more substantial steps toward ending the arms race and transition to measures of real disarmament.

"We believe in reality of practical steps toward disarmament for we believe in reason which insistently demands that war should be precluded from the life of humanity," Korniyenko said.

Touching upon trade, economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and the United States, Korniyenko said that the broadest possible development of economic relations, including their new forms, such as, for instance, implementation of major projects on a compensation basis, suits the interests of both the Soviet and American peoples.

"Both sides must be guided in matters of trade and economic relations by one approach: considerations of mutual advantage and the shared belief that such contacts are an important and necessary element of consolidation of bilateral relations, as this is recorded in the 'Basic Principles of Relations Between the USSR and the USA'," Georgiy Korniyenko stressed. "Nothing good might come of attempts to connect trade and economic and matters with unrelated questions."

Council Chairmen Press Conference

LD072232Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 7 Dec 78 LD

[Text] In Moscow, a press conference has been given by the cochairmen of the U.S.-Soviet Trade and Economic Council, the sixth session of which ended today. Here are our correspondents Vadim Volkov and Andrey Baydashnikov:

The cochairmen of the council--USSR Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Sushkov; William Verity, president of the Armco Steel Corporation; Michael Forrestal, the president of the council; and David Rockerfeller, the President of Chase Manhattan Bank--replied to questions from Soviet and foreign correspondents. They mainly dealt with prospects for Soviet-U.S. trade and concrete measures aimed at normalizing it as soon as possible, and with the council's tasks in expanding cooperation between our countries.

The Soviet Union, emphasized Sushkov, USSR deputy foreign trade minister, comes out consistently for normalization and development of trade and economic relations with the United States on the basis of equal rights and mutual benefit. The U.S. business world is also interested in developing trade with the Soviet Union. Evidence of this is provided by the fact that some 400 representatives of U.S. companies and banks attended the council session in Moscow.

And here is how William Verity, cochairman of the council on the U.S. side, replied to journalists' questions:

[Verity--begin recording in English with Russian superimposed] Trade, if it is good trade, always brings with it mutual benefits for both partners. By increasing its trade with the Soviet Union, the United States could move in the direction of resolving unemployment as well as reducing its balance of payments deficit. And so we U.S. businessmen, just like our Soviet partners, are in favor of activating economic and trade links between our countries.

I believe that the sixth session of our council, which has just ended, will play a positive role in the attainment of this goal. I hope that in the course of the coming year the volume of Soviet-U.S. trade with grow considerably.

[Rockefeller--speaking in English with Russian superimposed] Everyone who took part in our session will recognize that, unfortunately, at the present time there exist a number of obstacles in the way of expanding Soviet-U.S. trade. One of the reasons for the low level of trade between our countries is that the U.S. Congress did not grant the Soviet Union Most-Favored Nation status. An overwhelming majority, if we take those U.S. businessmen present today in Moscow, do not approve of that position adopted by Congress. They are doing their utmost to change the state of affairs. We hope that the present U.S. administration will also direct its efforts to overcoming the difficulties existing in Soviet-U.S. trade. [end recording]

Michael Forrestal, president of the U.S.-Soviet Trade and Economic Council, spoke at the press conference:

[Forrestal--begin recording in English with Russian superimposed] All of us who attended the Kremlin dinner hosted by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev listened with great attention and interest to his speech. We particularly recall his words to the effect that the development of trade relations between our two countries, every step forward along this path, will contribute to the general development of good relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. One could feel that these words of conviction were coming from the very heart.

SEN MATHIAS IN MOLDAVIA FOR AGRICULTURE EXHIBITION

LD072337Y Moscow TASS in English 2153 GMT 7 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Kishinev, December 7, TASS--I have no reason to doubt that all Soviet people wish sincerely to live in peace with all countries and peoples, American Senator Charles Mathias told a TASS correspondent. He arrived in the USSR in connection with the exhibition "Agriculture in the USA" that opened today in the Moldavian capital, Kishinev.

The Soviet people know the value of peace since World War Two brought them many hardships, the guest said. The majority of Americans are also striving for peace. Just as the Soviet people, they believe that unleashing new war is madness. Safeguarding peace on earth largely depends on relations between the USA and the USSR. A great wish of both sides to improve these relations is evident now. But much remains to be done to bring them to the normal level, the senator said.

There is a number of problems that must be resolved, Charles Mathias said. A strategic offensive arms limitation agreement should be concluded in near future. Advance must be made at the talks on questions of ending the arms race.

Solution of these problems would be an important step along the road to durable peace. Touching upon the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, the guest said that 95 percent of Americans wish this agreement to be concluded and believe that such is the wish of the Soviet people.

The talks on trade that were held in Moscow at the summit level and that are being given exceptional attention of both sides can promote improvement of relations between our countries. I believe that there are considerable opportunities for normalizing trade relations between the USA and the USSR, the senator said.

OREGON STATE SENATOR HEADING DELEGATION TO USSR

LD040025Y Moscow TASS in English 1929 GMT 3 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Tallin, December 3, TASS--Friendship and trust must dominate relations between the peoples of the USA and the USSR stated the president of the Senate of the State of Oregon Jason Boe in an interview for a TASS correspondent. He is heading a group of members of the national conference of USA legislative bodies, now visiting the Soviet Union. Yesterday and today the U.S. guests were in Estonia, a Baltic republic of the USSR.

Touching on Soviet-American talks to conclude a SALT-2, the senator stated that he always preferred a dialogue to sabre rattling. The extremely important contacts at summit level must, in his view, be accompanied by the establishment of friendly relations at lower levels as well, for example, between individual states of the USA and republics of the USSR. Such contacts promote better understanding, which serves to strengthen peace. Our trip, Jason Boe stressed, provided a lot of interesting information which will serve to increase understanding.

During a reception at the Presidium of the Estonian Supreme Soviet Boe extended an invitation to a group of Supreme Soviet deputies of the republic to pay a reply visit. The group of parliamentarians from U.S. states today left for Moscow. Apart from the Estonian capital, they visited also Leningrad.

CIA ESTIMATES OF SOVIET OIL CAPACITY DERIDED

LD071131Y Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 49, Signed to Press 27 Nov 78 p 21 LD

[Commentator B. Rachkov article: "A Cover for the Monopolies"]

[Text] Among the multitude of topics continuously and closely studied by the U.S. CIA, the problem of Soviet oil does not rank least in importance. Thus, in the late fifties many West European and Japanese firms, seeking to weaken the rigid grip of the U.S. and British oil cartel, began to increase their imports of Soviet oil. This--one of the early manifestations of postwar commercial cooperation among countries with different social systems--was greeted with unconcealed hostility by U.S. reaction. A. Dulles, then head of U.S. intelligence, for instance, declared that the importation of Soviet oil would make Western countries "dangerously dependent on Moscow."

Some time later big capital's advocates could already allegedly see that "Red oil was eroding NATO's foundations." And in 1963 this military bloc, seeking to hamper the development of the USSR's oil industry, banned the export of large-diameter pipes to the Soviet Union.

However, the machinations of those who opposed international cooperation proved powerless to disrupt the ongoing advance of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Oil extraction in the Soviet Union in 1965-1970 increased from 240 million to 350 million tons, that is it increased faster than in any other country of the world. [paragraph continues]

The "Friendship" oil pipeline was commissioned ahead of schedule. And many industrially developed capitalist countries were already adopting a course of expanding the range of goods in their trade with the Soviet Union, including pipes for the movement of oil and gas. The ill-fated embargo on the export of these pipes was eventually lifted by NATO headquarters itself. At the same time dozens of developing states asked the Soviet Union for economic, scientific and technical assistance in the development of their own oil resources. The CIA strategists did not like that. The reactionary bourgeois press suddenly began criticizing the technical standard of Soviet oil equipment and to ascribe the successes of the USSR oil industry to Western technology. The source of the provocative hullabaloo was to be found in the CIA--its misinformation specialists were at work.

But let us reestablish the truth and recall that in a short time and without outside help, the Soviet Union managed to create a powerful petroleum machinebuilding industry of its own which has been rated highly in many countries. Noting the growing interest of Western industrialists in acquiring Soviet petroleum equipment, especially turbine drills, the British FINANCIAL TIMES recently wrote: "The Soviet turbine system can drill boreholes in certain geological structures five times faster than the conventional rotary system which is used in virtually all exploratory drilling areas outside the USSR. The ability of turbine drills to sink both vertical and inclined boreholes also gives them a decided advantage in underwater drilling. They can be used for drilling several boreholes from a single platform: In marshes and peat-bogs Soviet drilling rig workers sink up to 30 boreholes from a single drilling platform." Without equipment of this kind, unprejudiced foreign observers note, the Soviet Union would hardly have succeeded in overtaking the United States, for example, in the sphere of oil prospecting and extraction in the difficult tundra, and in the transpolar regions. In particular, 218 million tons of oil were extracted in West Siberia last year, whereas less than 20 million tons were extracted in Alaska, and the total extraction of oil and gas condensate in the USSR in 1977 was 546 million tons, as against 408 million tons in the United States.

The United States has lost its leading position in world oil extraction to the USSR. It should also be said that the Soviet assistance to developing countries which began only recently has already helped them to commission oilfields with a capacity of about 60 million tons per annum. All this has made the slander of the CIA "researchers" against Soviet equipment outmoded now. A recent episode is extremely characteristic: When U.S. reactionaries this summer, alluding to the need to protect commercial secrets and even U.S. "national security" interests, attempted to block the sale by the Texas firm Dresser Industries of drilling equipment parts to our country, the zealous "patriots" were beleaguered by none other than a number of U.S. big business representatives. The President was ultimately forced to give permission for the mutually advantageous deal.

Defeat on one flank has never stopped fierce anti-Soviets from attempting to take their revenge on another flank. As is known, at the end of 1973 an energy crisis broke in the bourgeois world. It revealed a deep gap between the wasteful consumption of oil and the slow growth of fuel extraction sectors in the developed capitalist world which for decades had been parasitizing on the "cheap" (plundered) oil of the developing countries. Since then a mass of very promising projects has appeared in the West for the accelerated development of their own fuel sectors. But the implementation of the projects has not proved so simple because of dissension between the monopolies extracting the fuel, and those consuming it. The quarrel hinges upon who should pay most for the development of the fuel and energy base and how they should together claw back a bit more money for these purposes from the Treasury, which is replenished mainly by the ordinary taxpayers.

Behind the Scenes of the Energy Crisis

In April 1977 when the U.S. President made the latest appeal to the nation about overcoming the energy crisis, the CIA published its latest "oil" forecast. It boiled down to the fact that the energy crisis emerged allegedly not because of the vices of monpoly capital and not from the very nature of capitalism, but because of certain injustices of Mother Nature which had treated our planet badly with respect to energy resources. The CIA forecast depicted the energy crisis as a global phenomenon and categorically predicted the early and inevitable onset of an energy crisis in...the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. And insofar as the CIA frequently tries to kill two or even more birds with one stone, its new prophesy contained a hint of...a growing threat that the Soviet Union might all but seize the Near East oilfields in order to solve "its own energy problems."

Over the 1.5 years since then, anti-Soviets of every stripe have had these CIA findings in their arsenals--especially as they proved an extremely convenient cover for the monopolies and all their neocolonialist activity in the Near East. Being incapable of curbing the energy crisis through their own efforts, the Western states are continuing to lay waste the "oil stores" of this region. Thus in 1973-1977 the United States has increased its oil imports from the developing countries by more than 50 percent--to 370 million tons per annum.

It is precisely during the energy crisis that a plundering of the young states' natural resources was mounted in the Persian Gulf region on an unprecedented scale. This plundering was carried out jointly by the neocolonialists and their local accomplices. The latter, seeking to preserve monarchical regimes, are hurriedly purchasing from NATO countries, with the "petro-dollars" they have received, weapons for the struggle against their own peoples and against the peoples of neighboring progressive states. According to calculations by Western experts, over the last 5 years monarchical regimes in the Persian Gulf have purchased weapons worth $40 billion--exchanging for these weapons almost 450 million tons of oil.

All this is being done under the selfsame pretext--concocted in the CIA--of a growing "Soviet threat" to the Near East countries. With reference to the CIA forecasts, the Near East monarchies are now, in the words of the New York TIMES, requesting from the NATO generals at least "two tanks per tent."

In recent weeks, in connection with the events in Iran, the foreign press has even been writing about the possibility of military intervention in the affairs of this state by certain Western powers, specifically the United States, whose monopolies each year sell 130-140 million tons of Iranian oil, or approximately half of all the oil extracted in Iran, on the world markets, including in the United States itself, thus deriving great benefits for themselves.

Replying recently to a question by a PRAVDA correspondent, L.I. Brezhnev observed: "The Soviet Union, which maintains traditional neighborly relations with Iran, resolutely declares that it is opposed to outside interference in Iran's internal affairs by anyone whomsoever, in any form, and under any pretext whatsoever. Events of a purely internal nature are taking place in that country and the questions connected with them must be resolved by the Iranian themselves."

The Lie's Short Legs

Today even many Western economists are becoming upset by the CIA's rotten forecasts. [paragraph continues]

Thus, M. Goldman, professor of economics at Harvard University, trenchantly derides, on the pages of the New York TIMES, the CIA and others who are vainly predicting a reduction in oil extraction in the USSR. In March 1978 the U.S. Congress Joint Economics Committee was forced to admit that West European officials and specialists to not trust the "U.S. intelligence's gloomy predictions." Even the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL, which is hardly sympathetic toward the USSR, noted recently that the CIA's conclusions "are based more on the agents' imaginations than on concrete analysis." Certain West European figures are bluntly pointing to the CIA report as substantiation for the U.S. strengthening of its own positions in the Near East to the detriment of the interests of other Western oil-importing countries.

But U.S. Energy Secretary Schlesinger dealt what was almost the most powerful blow against the fabrications of U.S. intelligence. To quote the Washington POST, which is close to the White House, he has rejected the CIA forecasts, though, true, only "confidentially" at the moment.

As for the objective difficulties connected with the search for and development of new energy supply sources, and with covering the economy's and populace's rapidly growing en energy consumption, such difficulties exist in most countries. However, in the socialist countries these difficulties have never assumed, and cannot assume, the nature of a crisis. As distinct from the capitalist countries where the energy crisis has led to the closure of many industrial enterprises and has thrown hundreds of thousands more working people out of work, in the CEMA countries not a single enterprise came to a halt, and not a single worker has been left jobless because of an energy or any other crisis, because such crises do not exist.

The fuel and energy base of the CEMA countries, like their national economies as a whole, is developing in the interests not of individual monopolist groups but of the entire socialist society; and not under conditions of fierce competition that nurtures crisis, including the rapacious attitude toward natural resources, but in line with the principles of scientific planning, which rules out crises.

A powerful factor of our countries' on-going economic development is their all-round fraternal cooperation and comradely mutual assistance. A fresh, vivid manifestation of this was the CEMA countries adoption in June 1978 of a number of long-term targeted cooperation programs, including on in the sphere of energy, fuel and raw materials. This program envisages specific collective measures which in the next few years will considerably accelerate the development of nuclear power generation and will insure an increase in the extraction, and improvement of the use, of solid fuels, more thorough processing of oil and gas, limitation of their use as fuel, and the performance of long-term scientific research into new sources of energy.

At the Political Consultative Committee conference in Moscow on 22-23 November, the Warsaw Pact members stressed that long-term targeted cooperation programs in the sphere of energy, fuel and rew materials and in other fields of physical production are a new step in developing and deepening the CEMA countries' economic cooperation. They broaden the opportunities for making increasingly full use of the advantages of socialism as a social system.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE STRESSES NEED FOR DISARMAMENT, SALT

LD061344Y Moscow TASS in English 1144 GMT 6 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Washington, December 6, TASS--The conference on disarmament and the Soviet-American Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, held here, stressed the importance of consolidating the relaxation of international tension and curbing the arms race. The conference was sponsored by the State Department jointly with the Disarmament and Arms Control Agency of USA for representatives of numerous women's organisations of America. Delegations from more than 40 women's organisations were present.

Paul Warnke, former leader of the American delegation at the SALT talks said at the conference that the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks answered undoubtedly the security interests of the USA. He said that a new spiral of the arms race, far from strengthening the United States' security, may even weaken it. Therefore the SALT Talks are the only way to achieve stability and to ensure real security, he said. Paul Warnke resolutely refuted the assertions of some American politicians who claim that a new strategic arms limitation agreement will allegedly give the Soviet Union unilateral advantages. He said that the new Soviet-American agreement on strategic arms limitation, which already has many supporters in the USA, will be widely supported among Americans, Paul Warnke said.

Marshall Shulman special adviser to the U.S. secretary of state on Soviet affairs, stressed the great importance of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks between the two countries. He said specifically that the absence of a new arms limits agreement may increase rivalry between the two countries in the military field, which in turn, will enhance the danger to international peace. A new strategic arms limitation agreement will also help improve Soviet-American relations in general, he said.

Achievement of a strategic arms limitation agreement will not disturb the present balance of power in the world, said D. Fischer, an official of the State Department. On the contrary, he said, the conclusion of a new arms limitation agreement will only help ensure stability and security in the world and will be a real step toward reducing the risks of a nuclear war.

BLUMENTHAL MIDEAST TOUR TO MAINTAIN 'PRIVILEGED POSITION'

LD051003Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Nov 78 p 5 LD

[Arkadiy Maslennikov article: "Exerting Pressure"]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of the Treasury M. Blumenthal has visited the Near East's main oil producing countries--Saudi Arabia, Iran, Kuwait, and the United Arab Emirates. His trip has attracted attention above all because it took place on the eve of the annual OPEC conference scheduled for mid-December which will consider a further increase in oil prices.

Commenting on the talks held in the Near Eastern capitals, foreign political observers note that the U.S. secretary attempted to "exert influence" to prevent a new sharp increase in oil prices.

There's no denying that Washington has sufficient cause to oppose this. Oil Imports are cited as one of the main reasons for the U.S. $35 billion balance of trade deficit, inflation and the instability of the dollar exchange rate.

As is well known, at the beginning of November the U.S. Treasury announced a whole series of steps aimed at curbing inflation and stabilizing the exchange rate. Washington fears that a new increase in oil prices will cancel out all these measures.

But the oil exporting countries have their own approach to this problem, since the depreciation of the dollar is constantly reducing their real incomes. Judging by reports from several OPEC countries, virtually all members of this organization now advocate increasing oil prices.

Kuwaiti Oil Minister 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah, who is chairman of the OPEC special committee for dollar problems, spoke recently in Caracas, the capital of Venezuela. He opposed foreign interference, particulary U.S. interference, in OPEC's decision on the question of oil prices.

A complex struggle is thus continuing over oil prices. The Western powers headed by the United States, which for decades have obtained a tremendous advantage from imports of comparatively cheap raw material and energy resources from the developing countries, would like to retain their privileged position. But this desire is coming up against increasingly resolute resistance from the developing countries which want to be full masters in their own homes.

'REAL INCREASE' IN FY 1980 PENTAGON BUDGET PLANNED

LD071323Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Dec 78 p 3 LD

[TASS report: "Under the Pentagon's Thumb"]

[Text] Washington, 4 December--The White House has started working on the draft Pentagon budget for FY 1980, which begins 1 October 1979. This question was considered at a conference with the participation of U.S. President J. Carter, Vice President W. Mondale, Z. Brzezinski, the President's assistant for national security affairs, and J. McIntyre, director of the Office of Management and Budget.

After the conference a White House spokesman told journalists that a "real increase" in Pentagon appropriations is planned. Although he refused to name specific figures before they have been finally approved, informed U.S. commentators, citing Administration sources, indicate that an increase in these appropriations for FY 1980 by more than $6 billion compared with the Pentagon's present record budget is planned.

Particular emphasis will be laid on the further buildup of the might of the aggressive NATO bloc. As the White House spokesman indicated, a sharp increase in appropriations to modernize U.S. Armed Forces in West Europe is planned. From next year they will start receiving the new XM-1 tanks instead of the present M-60s. Other measures will also be taken for the "qualitative and quantitative" improvement of NATO's conventional arms.

The draft new Pentagon budget also envisages earmarking considerable funds to continue the development and production of the latest strategic weapon systems, including new ICBM's, nuclear submarines, cruise missiles and neutron weapons.

The increase in military expenditure is being carried out at the expense of reduced appropriations for social welfare in the federal budget, the draft of which will be submitted by the President for consideration by Congress next January. The press reports that next fiscal year it is planned to cut the funds earmarked for problems such as unemployment and the crisis of the cities and the health and education systems by a total of $15-20 billion.

U.S. PLANS FOR NEW MASS ANNIHILATION WEAPONS 'GRAVE THREAT'

LD061734Y Moscow TASS in English 1556 GMT 6 Dec 78 LD

[Text] New York, December 6, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Matyash reports: Submitting to pressure from the Pentagon and the military-industrial complex, the U.S. Government is allocating big assets for creating ever new types of mass annihilation weapons, which constitute a grave threat to peace and international security. According to the New York TIMES, new weapons systems are being designed in the secret laboratories of the Pentagon and armaments monopolies, including laser weapons. In the last decade, the paper notes, the Defence Department received about one billion dollars for launching a laser weapons program.

One of the firms conducting secret research on the Pentagon's orders is "Thompson-Ramo-Wooldridge of California. For a number of years the U.S. Navy has been working on the technology of a ray weapon to be used on aircraft carriers and other big warships. The Pentagon has set up a special committee aimed at speeding up research for making new types of weapons, which is composed, apart from leading specialists, of representatives of government bodies, the CIA included. Also set up is a department for the technological elaboration of beamed energy weapons.

Referring to circles close to the Senate Armed Services Committee, the New York TIMES reports the American law-makers intend to triple allocations to the Pentagon for creating ray weapons. It was learned from sources close to one of the Pentagon's main contractors--the Lockheed concern, that close attention is now being given to creating nuclear and laser weapons systems using spacecraft.

WASHINGTON TRIAL 'FARCE' OF ANTIWAR DEMONSTRATORS OPENS

LD061430Y Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 6 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Washington, December 6, TASS--The trial of a large group of participants in the anti-war movement arrested by secret service agents has opened in Washington. The defendants held outside the White House early in September a demonstration of protest against the administration's policy of building up military expenditure and whipping up the arms race. They carried posters demanding that an end be put to nuclear madness, and distributed leaflets. Secret service agents, who rushed to the place of the demonstration, arrested participants in the protest action.

The American press admits that the trial is of an openly political character. The Washington STAR stresses in particular that the administration probably wants to use this trial as a lesson to other opponents of nuclear armament, whose number in that country as well as the scale of their actions continue growing.

One of the defendants, the 55-year-old teacher and author of several books Grace Paley pointed out the political character of the farce of the trial. She was more than once put behind the bars during the years of the Vietnam war. In spite of repressions Paley stubbornly continued the struggle for the right of all people to a life free from the threat of nuclear holocaust.

In common with her colleagues, Paley does not doubt the futility of the attempt by the authorities to intimidate by persecution and trials on trumped up charges and suppress the broadening movement of the Americans against the nuclear arms race and Pentagon's adventures. If we are convicted, hundreds of thousands of Americans will go out into the streets she says with confidence.

SRV 'CAUSING FITS OF BESTIAL RAGE' IN PEKING HEGEMONISTS

LD071459Y Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 1 Dec 78 p 3 LD

[A. Biryukov commentary: "Not Desisting"]

[Text] Peking is continuing its attack on the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship and Cooperation Treaty signed in Moscow during the first days of this November. What labels don't they attack to this document, which only serves the interests of insuring the peaceful creative labor of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Vietnam! They say it is the formation of an "anti-Chinese military alliance," a "manifestation of hegemonism in Southeast Asia," a "threat of aggression to all peoples, primarily the peoples of Southeast Asia" and so forth.

In an article entitled "Holy Alliance of Big and Small Hegemonism" the newspaper PEOPLE'S DAILY, Peking's chief propaganda organ, recently advanced a "new argument," whose essence in general amounts to the following: At the critical time of the Vietnamese people's struggle against American aggression the USSR and Vietnam for some reason did not sign such a treaty, but now that no one (!) is attacking Vietnam and no one (!) is threatening either it or the Soviet Union it has been necessary to sign this treaty. Let us state frankly that this latest "argument" of Peking propaganda is not only old but also deliberately false. For everything to fall into place it is enough to recall the past events at that truly difficult time for the Vietnamese people in their heroic struggle against American aggression.

It was none other than Peking that undermined the socialist countries' united internationalist actions in defense of Vietnam when the latter was attacked by the United States. In the spring of 1965, when the aggressor's troops landed in South Vietnam and DRV territory was bombed from the air, the Vietnamese leaders suggested to the socialist countries that they issue a joint declaration in support of Vietnam. How did the Soviet Union react to this? The USSR gave its consent to this joint action and agreed to sign the document. But what stand did Peking take? It refused to sign such a joint document, and as a result the socialist countries' united actions in defense of the victim of aggression were frustrated.

Thus the historical facts totally refute Peking's "arguments" designed to cast aspersions on the aims and essence of strengthening Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation. The remaining "arguments" of PEOPLE'S DAILY, as well as other Peking propaganda organs, likewise do not stand up to criticism in the light of Peking's overtly provocative and hostile policy toward the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Chinese leaders' militant anti-Sovietism.

Peking has long been accustomed to not noticing the beam in its own eye. At the same time it constantly endeavors to find just any mote in someone else's eye. Thus Peking propaganda depicts the Chinese-Japanese "Peace and Friendship Treaty" concluded recently in Tokyo, with its so-called "antihegemony" (read: anti-Soviet--Peking places emphasis on precisely this aspect--A.B.) article, as a document "promoting Asian peace and security," while depicting the Soviet-Vietnamese treaty, which states perfectly clearly that it is "not directed against any third country," as a "threat of aggression to all peoples, primarily the peoples of Southeast Asia."

What is this if not an example of the sense of balance which masters of the Chinese circus so well possess and which, as we see, is utilized so clumsily by the Chinese leaders and Peking propaganda!

Meanwhile, the Southeast Asian countries have long known from where the true threat to their sovereignty stems. There is the "economic hegemonism" of the Overseas Chinese, who have seized the main economic levers in those countries and are transferring to Peking funds acquired as the result of mercilessly exploiting the working people of those countries. There is Peking's continuing support for the Maoist insurgent movements operating in that region, which are undermining the political stability of Southeast Asian countries. Finally, there is Peking's direct use or threat of armed force, as occurred at the time of the seizure of the Paracel Islands and in a number of other situations and as is happening now on Vietnam's northern and southwestern border.

Staunchly upholding its sovereignty and its right to pursue an independent policy and to build a peaceful unified socialist state, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is causing fits of bestial rage in the Peking hegemonists, who are reluctant to abandon their expansionist plans in this and other regions of the world. However, whether Peking likes it or not, henceforth it will have to reckon with such of the new political reality of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship and Cooperation Treaty.

As regards the true significance of this document, it is well known. As L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has said, "by this treaty the Soviet Union and Vietnam confirm the main direction of their foreign policy. We are for strengthening peace in Asia and throughout the world, for just and equitable international relations . . .. And it does not contain a single line dictating an alien will to anyone whatever or affecting the interests of any third country,"

BULGARIAN PAPER CALLS CAIRO EMBASSY INCIDENT 'PREMEDIATED'

LD071338Y Moscow TASS in English 1317 GMT 7 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Sofia, December 7, TASS--The military-police operation against the Embassy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in Cairo is an unprecedented, gross violation of the most elementary principles and norms in the relations between states, the newspaper RABOTNICHESKO DELO writes. This provocation is a gross violation of international law, specifically of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations.

The armed attack on the embassy, the unlawful detention of the ambassador and staff-members of the diplomatic mission, the inadmissible search in rooms, destruction of property, all this hostile action of the Egyptian authorities created a situation in which the Bulgarian Embassy could not continue its normal work. Therefore, it is quite natural that the Bulgarian side has taken a decision to recall its ambassador and the diplomatic staff of the embassy from Egypt and offered the ambassador of Egypt and the diplomatic staff of the Egyptian Embassy to leave the territory of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The provocative actions against the Bulgarian Embassy in Cairo, stresses the RABOTNICHESKO DELO, leave no doubt that that was a premediated and planned action, inspired and carried out with the participation of the most responsible Egyptian instances [as received]. The most eloquent in this respect in Cairo's latest step--the decision to break off diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of Bulgaria, which obviously has been the ultimate aim of the Egyptian authorities.

The causes of this very gross act should be searched in Cairo's latest course of a still greater departure of Egypt from real and sincere friends of the Egyptian people--the socialist countries, including the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Stubbornly pursuing this course, Cairo worsens Egypt's relations with socialist countries, unilaterally encroaches upon friendship and cooperation with these countries. Seemingly, the aim of these activities is drawing closer with imperialist circles and disgraceful separate deals with Israeli aggressors.

Following the road of national betrayal, Cairo is already paying for this with striking isolation among Arab countries, which clearly manifested itself at the recent summit conference in Baghdad, the newspaper stresses. The position of the Cairo leadership is becoming still more difficult because of concessions to the growing appetites and pressure of the Israeli aggressor the United States is conniving at. In this situation Cairo is looking for an air-way, trying to cause hostile sentiments towards socialist countries, seeking to distort their position and to absolve its failures before its people by casting aspersions on real socialism. The attack on the Bulgarian Embassy is a new step in this direction.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria has repeatedly proved that its policy in the international arena is not subject to transient considerations, that it is based on firm and unbreakable principles. The atmosphere that developed in Bulgarian-Egyptian inter-state relations by no means can influence the principled stand of our country towards solution of the Middle East crisis, RABOTNICHESKO DELO stresses.

WILLI STOPH ARRIVES IN MOSCOW, MET BY KOSYGIN

LD072348Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1833 GMT 7 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Willi Stoph, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR, today arrived in Moscow on a business visit.

He was met at the Vnukovo Airport by Aleksey Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Tikhonov and other officials.

GDR Ambassador in the Soviet Union Harry Ott was among the welcoming party.

SFRY ANNIVERSARY REVIEW OF ECONOMIC PROGRESS, TIES WITH USSR

LD071423Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Nov 78 p 4 LD

[Correspondent V. Zhuravskiy report: "Republic's Holiday"]

[Excerpts] Belgrade--The second session of the Antifascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia (AVNOJ) was held 35 years ago, on the night of 29-30 November 1943, in the Bosnian city of Jajce, at that time the center of the free territories. The declaration it adopted stated that during the liberation struggle against the occupiers and their accomplices under the leadership of the Communist Party, the necessary preconditions had been created for the future fraternal democratic federal association of peoples of the new Yugoslavia.

At its session the Antifascist Council was constituted as the supreme legislative and representative organ of Yugoslavia. Depriving the emigre royalist government of all its rights, it inaugurated as the people's government the National Committee for the Liberation of Yugoslavia headed by J. Broz Tito, general secretary of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia Central Committee.

These decisions were exceptionally significant for the country's destiny. The second session of AVNOJ had been preceded by heroic feats on the part of the people.

The working people are now reviewing the path they have traveled and summing up the results of their accomplishments. The victory of the socialist revolution engendered the masses' creativity and created a firm basis for accelerated economic and cultural progress. Prewar, agrarian Yugoslavia, ranked penultimate in Europe in terms of the degree of its economic development and its people's living and cultural standard, has become an industrial-agrarian country. It has increased its gross social product sixfold.

This anniversary is taking place under the flag of the implementation of the decisions of the 11th LCY Congress, which outlined paths for the country's further development. The congress attached specially important significance to the questions of strengthening the LCY, the leading and guiding ideological-political force of society and the working people's vanguard which bears the greatest share of responsibility for the destiny of the revolution and for the consolidation of the Yugoslav socialist community on the basis of self-management.

Together with all working people the communists are now directing their efforts toward the implementation of a long-term development program and the fulfillment of the targets of the current 5-year plan. The main guideline established by the LCY is the policy of the stabilization and dynamic development of the national economy.

In celebrating their holiday the Yugoslav working people, while taking pride in their achievements, are concentrating their attention on unresolved questions. As the LCY Congress pointed out, the country is faced with great and complex tasks. It is essential to make serious efforts to accelerate the upsurge of the country's underdeveloped regions where 35 percent of Yugoslavia's population lives. Much also has to be done to resolve the complex economic, social and political problem of unemployment. [paragraph continues]

As regards the national economy's dynamic development, paramount attention is being paid to raising labor productivity, increasing production efficiency, reorganizing the economic structure more rapidly, consolidating the material and technical base and further associating the national economy with the international division of labor.

The intensification of economic relations with foreign countries, the congress pointed out, is significant for the country's entire material and social development. Yugoslavia has extensive foreign trade ties, developing in an upward direction with our country.

The Soviet Union ranks first among Yugoslavia's trading partners. Soviet-Yugoslav foreign trade in the current 5-year plan will more than double compared with the previous 5-year plan, reaching about $14 billion. Together with rapid growth, positive qualitative changes are inherent in it: Finished industrial output is accounting for an increasingly large share.

The economic and technical assistance rendered by the Soviet Union to Yugoslavia in building and modernizing industrial and other projects has become substantial in scale.... A blast furnace and oxygen convertor complex with a capacity of 1 million tons of steel a year with continuous casting machinery at the Zenica combine, the Derdap hydraulic power and navigation system on the Danube, the Birac aluminum plant with a capacity of 600,000 tons a year, the Negotino thermal power station and other projects have been installed with the USSR's technical assistance. In accordance with intergovernmental agreements we are rendering such assistance in the construction and modernization of 111 projects in Yugoslav power engineering, metallurgy, coal and oil refining industry and other sectors. Over 50 are already completed.

In turn Yugoslav enterprises and associations manufacture machinery and equipment to Soviet orders for ferrous metallurgy and individual types of equipment for our nuclear power stations.

The peoples of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia have broad opportunities for intensifying their mutual relations. Most significant for Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation are the meetings and talks between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and J. Broz Tito, president of the LCY and president of Yugoslavia. The friendship of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, strengthened by the joint struggle for freedom and independence and the common ideals of building the new society, is a firm foundation for Soviet-Yugoslav relations, whose development and intensification accords with the fundamental interests of our country's working people.

'Ill-Wishers' Fighting Ties

LD071233Y Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 29 Nov 78 p 1 LD

[I. Alekseyev article: "Yugoslavia's Holiday"]

[Excerpts] On 29 November the peoples of Yugoslavia celebrate a glorious date in their history--Republic Day. Marking this great holiday, as active participants in the Yugoslav people's liberation from fascism and internal reaction and as their true friends, Soviet people wish the peoples of Yugoslavia successes in building a socialist society.

More than 3 decades have passed since the historic events which ended the country's many centuries of enslavement and led it out onto the wide path of socialist building. [paragraph continues]

The Yugoslav people, having become the true masters of their own home, have healed the wounds inflicted by the fascist occupation, industrialized the country, achieved significant successes on the path of scientific, technical and cultural development, and are carrying out socialist transformations in the countryside. The direct consequence of these radical changes and the labor enthusiasm of the broad people's masses is Yugoslavia's transformation from a backward agrarian country into a developed industrial and agrarian state. The 11th CLY Congress held last June outlined the path of further forward movement in building a socialist society.

The firm ties of fraternity and friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, their mutual inclination and sympathies toward one another and the unfading interest in the land of the soviets among the working people of socialist Yugoslavia remain unchanged. This is convincingly indicated by the expansion of economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation and the constant contacts and meetings between party and state figures of the two countries. In this connection it must be recalled that L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and J. Broz Tito, chairman of the LCY and president of Yugoslavia, have met seven times since 1971, which indicates the highly effective nature of Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation at the highest level.

In these festive days it is not out of place to recall that various kinds of enemies and ill-wishers have repeatedly made unsuccessful attempts in the past to undermine Soviet-Yugoslav friendship and drive a wedge between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, setting them against each other. Such attempts are still taking place. However, no matter how much those who are gambling on nuclear war--that is, in essence, on mankind's destruction--may dress themselves up as peacemakers, they will not succeed in deceiving the peoples of our countries, who paid with millions of lives for their freedom and independence.

Yugoslavia's national holiday is a symbol of fraternity, friendship and cooperation between our peoples, who in the years of World War II waged a selfless struggle against fascism and for their freedom and independence.

ALBANIAN ECONOMIC SUCCESSES NOTED ON LIBERATION JUBILEE

LD071403Y Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 49, 1 Dec 78 p 7 LD

[Unattributed report under general headline: "From the Flood of News"]

[Text] On 29 November the working people of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania celebrated the 34th anniversary of the liberation of the country from the fascist occupiers. As the Albanian press reports, on the eve of the holiday the first domestically produced tractor was produced at the Tirana tractor plant. The country's merchant fleet has been increased by the new ship ("Arberia") with a displacement of 16,000 tons.

The modernization of downtown Tirana, where it is planned to construct a museum of Albanian history, a 15-story hotel and a number of other projects, has begun. A national festival of people's creativity in which vocal and dance collectives from all 26 districts of the country participated has been held in Gjirokaster (southern Albania).

The election of 250 deputies to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania People's Assembly, ninth convocation, took place 12 November.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON NATO 'ATLANTIC WEEK'

PRC Arms To Be Discussed

LD071306Y Moscow TASS in English 1221 GMT 7 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Brussels, December 7, TASS--TASS special correspondents Oleg Shirokov and Albert Balebanov report:

The winter "Atlantic week" is continuing in Evere, a suburb of Brussels. Its last stage--the two-day session of the NATO Council at the level of foreign ministers--has opened today.

As was officially announced here by NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns, the participants in the session are to examine a number of international issues, in the first place the question of the course of Soviet-American talks on the limitation of strategic offensive arms, the Vienna talks on mutual force and arms cuts in central Europe and on preparations for the Madrid meeting of 1980 of representatives of the states--participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The session will also examine the situation in the south of Africa, the situation in Iran, in the Middle East and in particular, questions in connection with the separate Israeli-Egyptian talks.

It is for the first time that the NATO Council will examine the question of outlining the policy of the bloc member-countries vis-a-vis China. According to the well-informed "NOUVELLE ATLANTIQUE" bulletin, this problem will in particular be examined as regards China's military and technical equipment. U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown said that his country has no objections against the sale to China of defensive weapons by the Western allies.

The NATO Council is also to discuss a number of military problems, including the question of the Air Warning and Control System (AWACS) which will cost the American tax payers 2.7 billion dollars.

According to official figures issued in the course of the session, in 1978 alone the spending of the countries of the North Atlantic alliance on military purposes have totaled 178.2 billion dollars. This policy of inflating military budgets and arms buildup, as political observers in Brussels point out, is in conflict with the spirit of the Helsinki accords, the cause of detente, genuine security and trust among nations.

NATO Military Spending Reviewed

LD072314Y Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 7 Dec 78 LD

[Text] The series of NATO countries' sessions being held within the framework of the winter session of the Atlantic pact is the subject of comment by Yuriy Shalygin:

The basic feature of the session could have been foreseen. A few days before its opening James Carter, the U.S. President, stated that NATO countries intended to increase their military spending. Thus the tuning fork, in the hands of the Pentagon or, to take a broader view, in the hands of the U.S. military-industrial complex, gave a tone to the NATO choir.

Under the dictum the previous NATO session in Washington approved a new program of military preparations.

The program consists of annual 3 percent increases in bloc members' military budgets, the creation and location in Western Europe of increasingly dangerous and sophisticated kinds of arms. The implementation of this long-term program is the subject of the deliberation of the current Atlantic week.

The NATO countries have embarked on many years of preparations for war. How can this be reconciled with the statements made by the leaders of those states who have spoken in favor of continuing the policy of detente? In fact it can't be and this is why NATO leaders are trying to justify their policy by alleging the existence of danger from the East. Obviously, they do not mean China when they say this. By its militarism and its actions against the process of detente, the Chinese leaders have (?joined up) now with the most vicious hawks in the United States and in NATO. They have in mind the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact.

This well-worn record is being played full blast during the current sessions of the Atlantic pact; the intention is to stifle the truth that in next year's Soviet budget defense spending has been kept at the previous years' level. This applies only to the absolute level; as far as defense funding as a proportion of the entire Soviet budget is concerned, this has decreased to 6.4 percent. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries have invariably spoken in favor of slowing down the arms race, in favor of adopting in practice the road of disarmament.

Adherence to this policy was confirmed again during the recent Moscow session of the Warsaw Pact countries. We favor spending rubles and dollars, zlotys and marks, lei and francs, wholly on peaceful needs, Leonid Brezhnev has said. But solutions can only be reached on the foundation of mutuality, stressed the Soviet leader.

SPANISH CONSTITUTION 'BOURGEOIS' BUT 'STEP FORWARD'

LD080034Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1835 GMT 7 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Spain's Ministry of the Interior announced today the preliminary results of the national referendum, held on 6 December, concerning the draft new Constitution for the country. According to this data about 18 million people took part in it, and almost 88 percent of those who voted were in favor of the new Constitution for Spain.

International affairs journalist Eduard Kovalev speaks:

A decisive yes to a democratic Constitution and a no less decisive no to out-lived Francoism! This is the clear verdict of the Spanish people, who have approved the draft new fundamental law for the country in a referendum.

The adoption of the new Constitution formally brings to an end the transitional period in Spain from almost 40 years of Franco's dictatorship to a bourgeois democratic system. Despite many of its positive features, the present Constitution is typically bourgeois in character. Indeed, corresponding with the present balance of political forces, the present Constitution of national concord proclaims Spain a parliamentary monarchy and enshrines in law the capitalist structure of the Spanish economy. At the same time it is definitely a gigantic step ahead along the path toward democratizing the social and political life of the country.

The new Constitution proclaims the main civil rights and democratic liberties of which the people were deprived during the era of Franco's dictatorship, recognizes the autonomy of a number of historically exisiting provinces and national minorities, and enshrines the right of the working people to set up free trade unions and their right to strike.

Elimination of the heritage of Francoism has not been easy. The Constitution was worked out and approved in the course of a fierce struggle against the forces of the past, reactionaries and extremists, in whatever clothes they disguise themselves.

Each of Spain's three leading parties which have been calling for support for the draft Constitution--the ruling Democratic Center Union, the Spanish Socialist Worker's Party and the Communist Party of Spain--has contributed to the noble cause of democratizing Spain.

By their efforts the draft was drawn up, and has now obtained the approval of the Spanish people.

As an assessment of this very important event in the current history of Spain, the prospects opened up for the country by the new Constitution are the establishment of democracy and legality and the strengthening of political stability. Favorable conditions are arising for a struggle for the further democratization of the country and for strengthening the positions of progressive forces. The chief matter now is to see that the Constitution does not remain only on paper and that its provisions become the flesh and blood of Spanish reality.

I should like to conclude by citing Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, regarding events in Spain. Speaking at the 16th Congress of Soviet Trade Unions, Comrade Brezhnev said: We are following the process of democratizing political life in Spain with interest and wish the Spanish people further successes on this path.

IZVESTIYA SAYS BRITISH GENERAL'S BOOK HARMFUL TO DETENTE

LD022121Y Moscow TASS in English 1707 GMT 2 Dec 78 LD

["General Hackett's anti-Soviet Concoction"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, December 2, TASS--The book written by British General John Hackett entitled "World War Three" is not just militaristic raving. Its appearance represents a carefully planned, hostile to the cause of peace, political action of the Atlantic alliance circles bent on poisoning the atmosphere in Europe by fear, mistrust and hysteria and obstructing the process of international detente, IZVESTIYA writes.

The newspaper points out that Hackett's manuscript had for many months roamed the NATO headquarters departments in Brussels where new ideas and facts were added to it. Moreover, the author himself admits that NATO military leaders, after a detailed study of the manuscript, had expressed to him their "warm approval."

IZVESTIYA notes that the issue of the book entitled "World War Three" is a major propaganda subversive act planned and implemented by the leaders of the Atlantic alliance. The aim of the book is not only to denigrate once again the peace policy of the Soviet Union, to ascribe to it certain aggressive designs and even the intention to use nuclear and chemical weapons first. NATO generals have struck the propaganda drums in order, according to SPIEGEL, to publicly state their demands on whose implementation the West's successful "defence" depends.

In other words, the magazine sums up, in 1985, the West will be able to withstand an attack only if the NATO bloc "is armed to the teeth."

The lesser is the demand for false assertions about alleged sinister Soviet designs, the newspaper writes, the more insidiously they are offered to West European public. Another proof of this is provided by the literary exercise of John Hackett."

SOVIET MILITARY TRAINING DELEGATION VISITS NORWAY

LD071429Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Dec 78 p 3 LD

[Text] TASS--A delegation from USSR Defense Ministry military training establishments headed by Maj Gen Yu. V. Gilenkov has been in Norway on a visit at the invitation of the Defense Ministry and Armed Forces Command.

The Soviet delegation was received by J.J. Holst, secretary of state at the Norwegian Defense Ministry, and also by commanders of the branches of the country's armed forces. The delegation visited a number of military training establishments in Oslo, Bergen, and Trondheim. In these cities the members of the Soviet delegation laid flowers at monuments to Soviet servicemen who fell in the struggle against the Hitlerite invaders on Norway's territory.

CPSU SENDS 65TH BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO FINLAND'S SAARINEN

LD071309Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Dec 78 p 1 LD

[Text] To Comrade A. Saarinen, chairman of the Finnish Communist Party [SKP].

Dear Comrade Saarinen:

The CPSU Central Committee wholeheartedly congratulates you, an eminent figure of the Finnish Communist Party and workers movement, on your 65th birthday.

The SKP, in whose ranks you have been working actively for over 30 years, has won high prestige among the people's masses by its consistent struggle for the vital interest and rights of the Finnish working class and all working people, for peace, democracy and social progress, and for the consolidation of friendship between the peoples of Finland and the Soviet Union.

Soviet communists assess highly the fraternal SKP's active contribution to the cohesion of the international communist and workers movement on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

We wish you, dear Comrade Saarinen, good health and success in your activity aimed at the further organizational and ideological consolidation of the SKP's ranks, the expansion of its ties with the masses in the interests of our common cause--the triumph of great socialist ideals--and the consolidation of the friendly relations between Finland and the Soviet Union.

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee.

BREZHNEV WARNING HAS HAD DUE EFFECT ON U.S. DESIRES IN IRAN

LD081117Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Dec 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Article by political observer S.Kondrashov: "Around the Events in Iran"]

[Text] A month has elapsed since the shah of Iran gave power to General Azhari's military Cabinet, calculating that the army, that sole bulwark of the throne, would quell the many days of widespread and constantly growing antigovernment movement, which it would be more accurate to call antimonarchist, antifascist. General Azhari combined the tactic of the "iron fist"--the forcible armed suppression of the opposition within the framework of the state of emergency he has introduced--with attempts to placate the opposition with measures like the arrest of high-ranking thieves and bribe-takers among former ministers and high-ranking officials; promises to investigate the financial position of members of the shah's family and punish the punitive expedition members and butchers from the SAVAK secret police, and so forth. Penitent notes have been heard in the speeches of the shah himself with respect to the fact that "past errors, lawlessness oppression and abuses will not be repeated."

Well, neither the general's iron hand nor the political promises, assurances and vows have produced the expected effect. The people's uprising have not stopped; moreover, they are growing. This has become particularly obvious with the advent of the religious month of Muharram. Despite the bans, mass demonstrations are continuing from one day to the next. The troops are opening fire. The government wants to understate the number of casualties, but it is a case of at least scores of people killed and hundreds wounded. Nonetheless, thousands of people are constantly going out into the streets of Tehran and other cities, "issuing a dramatic challenge to the shah and the military government" (as Washington POST correspondent N.C. Bruce reports from the Iranian capital).

Without venturing to make categorical forecasts, many foreign observers are stressing several facts. First, to judge from the intensified fierceness of the antagonism, the trial of strength is acquiring a decisive nature and matters are evidently coming to a head. Second, even those whose sympathies are fully on the side of the ruling Iranian regime are now seeing the shah's throne as a frail little ship bobbing on the waves in the raging sea of the people's anger. It is unanimously noted that there is virtually not a single social group expressing support for the regime and that there is no complete guarantee of the army's continued loyalty.

The press and political circles throughout the world are attentively following the development of events in the country, which are at a crossroads. They are also following the reaction to these events on the part of a state which, as is well known, has been and remains the patron of the Iranian regime under attack by the Iranian people: the United States.

Washington's attitude to the Iranian situation can be decribed by the following words: it wants to, but it is wary.... It wants to interfere on the side of its Iranian clients, and there are undoubtedly various plans for intervention. To all appearances, secret operations are also being implemented to erect props, albeit unstable ones, for the unsteady regime. There is indirect interference that is expressed in repeated statements by high-ranking U.S. officials on their "100-percent support" for the Iranian Government. The latest statement--by Robert Bryd, Senate majority leader--was made after a secret mission to Tehran undertaken on instructions from President Carter. The sentor said that his trip confirmed the U.S. President's "resolute support" for the shah.

It wants to (and this includes direct military intervention), but at the same time it is wary. Washington cannot fail to take into account a number of circumstances. Above all L.I. Brezhnev's reply to the PRAVDA orrespondent's question has had a due effect. He said that interference in Iran's internal affairs "by anyone whatsoever under any pretext whatsoever" would be intolerable. The reply stressed that the Soviet Union would regard "any interference, especially military, in the affairs of Iran--a state directly bordering on the Soviet Union..." as affecting its security interests.

The Americans also realize that they have not kept an eye on the development of events and have missed a suitable chance for direct intervention (hence the President's rebuke to the CIA, which did not correctly assess the scale of the opposition in Iran). Many people in Washington realize that with the present, almost decisive, wave of the anti-government movement, any direct intervention would be like pouring fat on a blazing fire--doubly dangerous fat, considering the anti-American trend of the mass demonstrations.

Thus the distribution of international forces, the situation within Iran and the experience of former unsuccessful interventions like that in Vietnam still fresh in people's memories, are forcing Washington to act cautiously, behind the scenes, measuring out its support carefully. But while official circles are restrained in their actions, the bourgeois press, which reflects the thinking of these circles, is not holding back in its assessments. In this sense we are observing one of those moments when the champions of the "freedom of the people" and "human rights" have suddenly forgotten themselves and begun to speak from an open text. What figures in this open text? The Americans' unconcealed stake is on the army against the people. On an army, let us add, in whose officer corps U.S. influence is strongest. Against the people among whom anti-shah feelings are combined with anti-U.S. feelings, since the people's masses identify the two--and not without reason.

What else does this open text contain? For ruling America there is no Iran as a country where 35 million Iranians live with the sovereign right to establish their own order in their own house. On the other hand, there is a geographical and military strategic concept the United States needs in connection with its global interests. There is an oil reservoir from which the United States takes 10 percent of all the oil it imports. There is a "guard over stability" on the Persian Gulf's main oil artery, forming a bloc with other regimes convenient to the United States. There is a territory populated by over 40,000 Americans among whom are many military advisers giving aid in mastering U.S. weapons, of which $8 billion-worth have already been purchased and a further $12 billion-worth are ordered.

In general, there is no Iran for the Iranians, but there is an Iran for the Americans. Or, to use the terminology of the well-known military commentator Drew Middleton, there is "an anchor for U.S. policy in southwest Asia," "the most reliable U.S. stronghold between Israel and Japan." And, of course, "A bastion against the spread of communism." Drew Middleton is worried that Iran may break loose from the U.S. anchor, while Joseph Harsch of the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR expresses perhaps even more frankly the reason for Washington's present worries: the fear that "Iran will cease to be a U.S. vassal."

Let us supplement this display of confessions with the words of Morton Kondrashe from the NEW REPUBLIC. He writes: "Although the shah is still on his shaky throne, Washington has already begun to ask: 'Who is to blame for the loss of Iran?' As is well known, you can only lose that which is yours, that which you have acquired--and that is how they regard Iran across the Atlantic." And finally one last quotation graphically reflecting Washington's perturbation. "We can only wring our hands in despair and pray for the shah's success. We cannot do anything to prevent a dangerous collapse." This from U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, which is not usually inclined to "wring its hands in despair..."

And so we are faced with a rare and extremely instructive moment of self-revelation. It is not the Iranian people's sovereignty that is being put first, not their right to dispose of their own destiny, but the military-strategic and economic interests of the United States and the entire "Western world"--even if they run counter to the will of the Iranians.

7 Dec Situation Report

LD071804Y Moscow TASS In English 1738 GMT 7 Dec 78 LD

[Text] New York, December 7 TASS--The upper chamber of the Iranian parliament held a special meeting to discuss the sharp political crisis in the country. As reported by news services from Tehran, several senators criticised sharply the repressions unleashed by the authorities against tha anti-government demonstrations that have spread throughout Iran.

Senator Na'ini said specifically that Iran's current difficulties were of a purely political character and that the authorities were to blame for them. In recent years, he said, not a single prime minister showed real concern about the problems confronting Iran.

The senator demanded that the government should stop the repressions. If it is unable to do this, he stressed, the Cabinet must resign and a "people's government" be formed in order to "replace one-man power by a genuinely lawful government." The demand to restore a civilian form of government was contained also in speeches by other members of the parliament's upper chamber.

Summing up the results of the deliberations, the head of the military government, General Azhari, again endeavoured to explain the sharp aggravation of the political situation in Iran by actions of a handful of "instigators". He reaffirmed that the government would continue its line of suppressing anti-government demonstrations by force. General Oveysi, head of the capital's military administration, spoke on Tehran Radio. He threatened to continue repressions against the participants of popular unrest.

In spite of these menacing statements, the anti-government demonstrations do not subside in the country. A mass student demonstration took place in the area of the Tehran market. Its participants chanted anti-government and anti-shah slogans. A mourning meeting was held at one of the cemeteries where killed demonstrators have been buried. Its participants pledged to take revenge for the death of their comrades, to step up the struggle against the regime.

In an attempt to blunt the anti-government demonstrations and sooth the growing dissatisfaction in the country, the authorities have set free the leaders of the oppositional National Front Sanjabi and Foruhar, who were arrested about a month ago on charges of "unconstitutional activities".

A UPI correspondent reports that expecting a fresh aggravation of the situation shortly, the managers of the American companies in Iran have ordered the evacuation of the American personnel. Several hundred Americans left Tehran by plane yesterday. The correspondent notes that the anti-American sentiment is "very strong" in the country.

According to reports received from the principal Iranian oil-bezring areas, the oilfields are partly paralyzed due to the strike of petroleum workers. The ASSOCIATED PRESS points out that the level of oil extraction dropped to 2.8 million barrels a day as against the normal level of six million barrels.

Washington, December 7, TASS--A spokesman of the State Department, Hodding Carter, reaffirmed U.S. support to the present Iranian Government and its repressive measures against the opposition. Speaking at a press conference here, he said that the United States backed the steps taken by the shah. A demonstration of representatives of the American public circles took place in Washington. Its participants condemned strongly the U.S. interventionist plans in Iran and demanded that the administration should stop its interference in the internal affairs of that country, should give the Iranian people a chance to solve their problems themselves. The manifestors carried posters inscribed: "Stop Deliveries of American Arms to the Iranian Regime", "American Arms Are Used To Kill Innocent People", "We Condemn the U.S. Administration's Support of the Shah".

Paris, December 7, TASS--The newspaper LE MONDE reports that the U.S. National Security Council, which is "very displeased with the information furnished by the CIA and American diplomats in Tehran", has dispatched there several university professors specialising in problems of contemporary Iran. "After conversations with members of the government, former ministers and representatives of different opposition groups", the newspaper points out, "they share the conclusion that all the political trends in Iran are unanimously hostile to the shah and that the latter's resignation was needed to break the deadlock."

WASHINGTON UPSET WITH AS-SADAT OVER DRAFT TREATY

LD072320Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 7 Dec 78 LD

[Text] According to the New York TIMES, the U.S. Government is very irritated by the attitude of As-Sadat, who demands a reconsideration of Article Six of the U.S. draft treaty, which was approved by the Israeli Government. This view by the pro-Zionist paper casts additional light on the aims of the new forthcoming visit by Secretary of State Vance to Cairo and Israel. It must be stated that contrary to the normal practice of the President's emissary, this time he will first visit Cairo then Israel. Quite obviously, Vance will ask the Egyptian president to make new concessions to Israel. The Egyptian leadership is trying to amend the U.S. draft treaty, particularly clause five of Article Six, which says that if contradictions emerged between both sides' commitments under this treaty and other commitments by them, the treaty commitments shall prevail and should be implemented.

This means that Egypt, for example, is required to renounce all the Arab agreements it had previously concluded, such as those that related to joint defense and common action against aggression. It was not by chance that Tel Aviv asked Egypt to renounce the joint defense agreements it had signed with other Arab countries in the fifties. If Egypt agrees to this request, it would thus finally depart from the Arab struggle against Israeli aggression and sign the deed of its complete capitulation.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1942 GMT on 7 December, in the "International Diary" program with Anatoliy Doronin, notes that "U.S. Secretary of State Vance, AP reports from Washington, will take new ideas to the Near East that will help to breathe life into the Egyptian-Israeli talks. A correspondent for UPI, hinting at confidentiality, reports that there is a tense hidden fight in the U.S. capital between pro-Egyptian and pro-Israeli lobbies. Egypt and Israel are resorting to letter diplomacy; this is how UPI's Cairo correspondent describes As-Sadat's proposals to Begin that they start settling the points left open in the Camp David agreement by personal correspondence."]

WESTERN SOURCES NOTE GROWING OPPOSITION IN EGYPT

LD080744Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 7 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Western journalists in Cairo refer to the growing resistance in Egypt to the present political line of the Egyptian president. They note that the real opposition is not in the People's Assembly but increasingly among prominent statesmen, public quarters and the popular masses.

There is also a growing understanding in Egypt of the fact that As-Sadat has not mitigated Egypt's difficulties but rather has worsened them by adding new ones. For example, the New York TIMES, in one of its articles on Egyptian internal and external policies, said that most members of the Revolutionary Command Council, which assumed power after the 23 July revolution, were actively opposed to As-Sadat's policies. Moreover, the opposition is joined even by some of those who were loyal supporters not long ago. These include such leading figures as Isma'il Fahmi, Ibrahim Kamil and others. All of these individuals categorically refuse to support As-Sadat's policy of go-it-alone and capitulation to the aggressors and their U.S. protectors.

SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA ON PALESTINIAN PROBLEM

LD080919Y Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 29 Nov 78 p 3 LD

[A. Lyudin article: "The Struggle Continues"]

[Text] Today is the day of international solidarity with the Palestinian people. The decision to hold it, adopted by a UN General Assembly session a year ago, further demonstrates the wide international support for the Palestinian Arab people's struggle for their legitimate national rights, self-determination and independence.

This struggle has been in progress for several decades. It is known who is responsible for the countless sufferings that have befallen the Palestinians: imperialism and Zionism. When the Palestinians "hindered" Israel's territorial expansion in 1948 a simple "way out" was found. The Zionists used terror to drive 1 million Arabs out of Palestine. The same thing happened in 1967, when Israel seized the parts of Palestine that were still under Arab sovereignty--the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and East Jerusalem.

The results of this policy speak for themselves: The Palestinians have been deprived of a state of their own, although this is their inalienable right recognized by the United Nations. Hundreds of thousands of Palestinians were forced to seek sanctuary in neighboring Arab countries. Israel's rejection of a just solution of the Palestinian problem is the cause of the constant tension in the Near East.

"The Palestinian people do not exist"--was the slogan Israel advanced from the moment it was founded. However, developments in the Near East have shown that the peoples' will for liberation and progress is stronger than imperialist and Zionist plans.

Contrary to Israeli and Western expectations, the Palestinians did not dissolve among the other Arab peoples. Taking up arms, they became instead the vanguard force of the Arab national liberation movement. An important step toward the restoration of Palestinian statehood was the founding of the PLO, which has led the struggle of the Palestinian people. The PLO is now considered by most countries to be the only legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine, has observer status at the United Nations and is a full and equal member of the nonalined movement.

The Palestinians political victories could have been far greater were it not for the Egyptian leadership's capitulationist policy. It is the Palestinians who are the main victims of the separate deal concluded by As-Sadat and Begin at Camp David under the aegis of the United States. The thrust of this deal is that Palestinians on the West Bank and the Gaza are to be granted "self-government" under continued Israeli occupation. This means, in fact, replacing an independent state on the West Bank and Gaza with a puppet administration, designed as a screen for Israel's annexation of these territories.

The Camp David deal is only the latest anti-Palestinian act resulting from the collusion between Washington, Tel Aviv and Cairo. All these plans have failed, however. Palestinians both in and outside the occupied territories are demanding the establishment of a sovereign state, not sham self-government.

An important PLO success was the decisions of the Baghdad conference of Arab heads of state, which repudiated the separate Camp David deal and reaffirmed that guaranteeing the Palestinian people' legitimate national rights, including the right to set up an independent state on their native soil, is the most important condition of peace in the Near East.

The Palestinian people know well that they are not alone in their valiant struggle. On their side they have the effective solidarity of the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries, and of all progressive and democratic forces. In working toward a just near East settlement, the Soviet Union supports the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine for the restoration of their national rights, including the right to self-determination and establish their own independent state.

MILITARY TRAINING DELEGATION VISITS TUNISIA

LD071431Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Dec 78 p 3 LD

[Text] Tunis, 1 December, TASS--The visit to the Republic of Tunisia by a delegation from USSR Defense Ministry military training establishments headed by Rear Adm V.D. Rychkov has ended. During their visit the Soviet guests went to a number of Tunisian military training establishments. The delegation was received by A. Farhat, Tunisian minister of national defense.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS DEVELOPING ROLE OF INDEPENDENT AFRICA

LD071701Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Dec Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Editorial article: "Africa Will Be Free"]

[Text] One of the significantly distinctive features characterizing the contemporary international situation is the emergence in the international arena of previously oppressed peoples and their struggle for an independent existence, the consolidation of the sovereignty they have gained, the final elimination of imperialist domination and the choice of an independent path of development. The national liberation movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America has become a generally recognized and powerful factor in world politics. Millions and millions of people in various parts of the world have been given an opportunity to build a new life and new social relations.

Mankind will never forget that the Great October Socialist Revolution ushered in the era of liberation for oppressed peoples. History has repeatedly confirmed the inspiring correctness of V.I. Lenin's prediction that "...The working masses and the peasants of colonial countries, despite the fact that they are presently backward, will play a very great role in subsequent phases of the world revolution."

We are witnessing a real and comprehensive regeneration of Africa's revolutionary movement, which is on the offensive, and of its active struggle for a better future. The events of the last 20 years, have swept away and thrust back the artificial colonial formations. Forty-nine independent states exist currently on the African Continent. Many of them have selected a socialist orientation, rejecting the capitalist path of development as useless. Socialist principles have become firmly established in the economy and state structure and in the solution of the social problems of society. African countries have achieved considerable successes on this path. With the assistance of the socialist states, and especially the Soviet Union, genuinely independent African countries have held out in the struggle against imperialist powers, not succumbing to blackmail or giving up the freedom they gained through struggle.

"In our time," L.I. Brezhnev observed, "African countries have greatly enhanced their role in international affairs. The imperialists can no longer disregard their opinion. Under these conditions the cohesion and unity of action of those African countries advocating a just peace and opposing imperialism, colonialism and racism is especially important."

Socialist Ethiopia, born in the crucible of a complex and uncompromising struggle and an integral part of the world revolutionary process, figures precisely among these progressive countries. Having done away with the feudal-monarchic system, the new Ethiopia has resolutely embarked on the path of progressive transformation that is part of the national liberation movement in the continent.

The visit of the Soviet Union by Ethiopia's leaders, the signing of the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty between the USSR and socialist Ethiopia and the Soviet-Ethiopian communique have demonstrated convincingly the friendship and cohesion of our peoples and confirmed the Soviet Union's determination to continue rendering all-round assistance to Ethiopia in the defense of its truly historic gains, in preserving the country's territorial integrity and unity and in its revolutionary struggle against domestic and foreign reaction and against the intrigues of imperialism and colonialism in the Horn of Africa.

The exchange of opinions which took place showed the commonality of Soviet and Ethiopian positions on all the most important international problems--peace in Africa and throughout the world, detente and the intensification of the struggle against colonialism and racism.

The successes of the new Africa and the further deepening and expansion of the liberation movement have placed on the agenda the question of the continent's current political life and the total elimination of colonialism and racism. This year was declared an international year of struggle against apartheid. Under the blows of the national liberation movement the last bastions of colonialism and racism in southern Africa have been shaken. The patriots' armed struggle for freedom and independence, for the establishment of African majority rule and for eliminating the regimes of terror and coercion is intensifying in Zimbabwe and Namibia. It can rationally be said that radical changes in these countries are not far off, that victory is close and that the just cause for which Africans are fighting with weapons in hand will indubitably triumph!

This inexorable outcome in the development of the new Africa has compelled the imperialist circles to revise their tactics and to pass from totally ignoring the liberation movements to flirting with their leaders. The so-called "shuttle diplomacy" brought into play by the West to deceive the African public has forced the emissaries of imperialism and big business to travel incessantly from one African capital to another in a vain attempt to prove that the former colonial powers together with the United States are in fact on the side of the African majority and are even prepared to try to influence the frantic racists in the Republic of South Africa to attenuate their draconian laws regarding Africans.

In fact, the West has hastened to aid the racist regimes and is an accomplice of those who would stifle the African peoples' freedom and independence. At the United States' bidding, the imperialist powers and NATO forces have switched to overt intervention and neo-colonialist policy in a number of African regions. The Western military-industrial complexes, especially the United States, have come into action. Mighty monopolies have seized hold of the economies of certain African countries with the intention of retaining at all costs the very rich sources of raw materials for their own industry. The West's chief objective is to strike a blow against the economies of sovereign African countries and to transform the people's independence into a farce, a purely conventional concept. In other words, it is trying to thrust Africa back, cancel its historic gains, suppress the national liberation movement and save the racist regimes from inevitable downfall.

Africa today is experienceing a crucial, tense period. The danger of Peking's penetration into certain regions of the continent must be seen in all its magnitude. The African peoples have to know that the present Chinese leaders see the conflicts arising throughout the continent as a confirmation of their notorious "theory" on the inevitability of a new world war. Peking's desire to bask in the reflected warmth of African conflicts--a desire which coincides with China's provocations against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam--has confirmed the truth that Peking is pursuing a course of increasing tension and torpedoing detente.

But historic processes whose course no forces are capable of halting do exist. The complete purging of colonialism and racism figures precisely among irreversible phenomena of this kind. The formation of an independent Mozambique and an independent Angola has exerted a positive influence on the process of liberating the remaining few million Africans from the last oppressive regimes.

Peace, noninterference in internal affairs, respect for independence and territorial integrity, equality and mutually advantageous cooperation are the principles of soviet policy in Europe, Africa, Asia, Latin America and all parts of the world.

The Soviet peoples have and always will side with the national liberation movement--that anticolonial wave. It has and will continue to give total support to the African patriots storming the continent's last bastions of colonialism and racism. The Soviet people deeply believe in the mighty creative strength of the new, emancipated Africa--in those forces which no grim ordeals can break and which will carry the struggle for the complete freedom of the entire continent through to a victorious conclusion.

BREZHNEV GREETS GUINEA'S SEKOU TOURE ON ELECTION

LD0811101Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Dec 78 p 2 LD

[Text] To Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure, general secretary of the Guinea State Party and president of the Guinea People's Revolutionary Republic:

I congratulate you, Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure, on your election to the high posts of general secretary of the Guinea State Party and president of the Guinean People's Revolutionary Republic.

I wish you and all the Guinean people successes in implementing the party congress decisions, which confirm the country's chosen path of noncapitalist development and the implementation of social and economic transformations.

I am confident that the relations of traditional friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Guinea will continue to develop for the good of our peoples and in the interests of world peace and progress.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

SOVIET-AFGHAN COMMUNIQUE ISSUED 7 DECEMBER

LD071908Y Moscow TASS in English 1825 GMT 7 Dec 78 LD

["Soviet-Afghan Communique"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, December 7, TASS--The general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Nur Mohammad Taraki, stayed in the Soviet Union on an official, friendly visit from December 4 to 7, 1978 at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Council of Ministers of the USSR. During his stay in Moscow, Nur Mohammad Taraki laid wreaths to the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. Nur Mohammad Taraki and the personages accompanying him studied the life and work of the Soviet people, its accomplishments in socio-economic and cultural development. Nur Mohammad Taraki and the personages accompanying him were accorded a warm reception that reflected the Soviet people's feelings of friendship for the Afghan people.

During the visit talks were held between General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev; member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin; member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrey Gromyko; alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev; and General Secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council Prime Minister of the DRA Nur Mohammad Taraki; member of the Political Bureau of the PDPA Central Committee, Secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs Hafizollah Amin; member of the Political Bureau of the PDPA Central Committee, Secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, Minister of Public Health, Acting Minister of Planning Shah Wali; member of the Political Bureau of the PDPA Central Committee, Minister of Agriculture and Land Reform Saleh Mohammad Ziray; member of the Political Bureau of the PDPA Central Committee, Minister of Higher Education Mahmud Suma; and taking part in which also were:

From the Soviet side--Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Chairman of the State Planning Committee of the USSR Nikolay Baybakov; Chairman of the State Committee for External Economic Ties Semen Skachkov; Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSE Semen Kozyrev; Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Ivan Grishin, aide to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yevgeniy Samoteykin; USSR Ambassador to the DRA Aleksandr Puzanov; head of a department at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Vil Boldyrev;

From the Afghan side--Minister of Water and Power Mohammad Mansur Hashemi; Minister of Mines and Industries Mohammad Esma'il Danesh; Minister of Communications Said Mohammad Gulabzai; Ambassador of the DRA in the USSR Raz Mohammad Paktin; Deputy Minister of Radio and Television Hiyal Mohammad Katawazi; Deputy Minister of Public Works Saleh Mohammad Piruz; Deputy Minister of Trade Mohammad Hakim Malijar.

In the course of the talks, held in an atmosphere of cordiality, friendship and mutual understanding, there was a detailed and constructive exchange of views on questions of Soviet-Afghan relations, and also on some topical international problems of mutual interest.

On the eve of the forthcoming 60th anniversary in May, 1979 of the establishment of Soviet-Afghan diplomatic relations, the sides noted with deep satisfaction that relations of friendship, goodneighbourhood and cooperation between the two countries are steadily developing and deepening on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual respect recorded in the Soviet-Afghan treaties of 1921 and 1931.

The sides stressed the outstanding role of the founder of the Soviet state V.I. Lenin in the establishment of the friendly Soveit-Afghan relations.

It was unanimously noted that as a result of the victory in Afghanistan of the popular April revolution and the forming of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan there have formed qualitatively new favourable possibilities for the further development and strengthening of relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the two countries. The signing in the course of the visit of the Treaty of Friendship, Goodneighbourhood and Cooperation between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was a considerable step along the road of expanding and deepening all-round ties between the two countries. From the Soviet side the treaty was signed by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and from the Afghan side by General Secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Dra Nur Mohammad Taraki. The sides expressed their firm conviction that this treaty is an outstanding political document which will not only facilitate the steady development of Soviet-Afghan relations but will accord with the interests of strengthening peace and security in Asia and in the whole world.

Having highly assessed the level of Soviet-Afghan economic and scientific-technical cooperation the sides noted that this cooperation is being filled with new content, is acquiring an ever more stable and long term nature. The expressed their mutual interest in further expanding mutually advantageous cooperation in various fields of the economy, science and technology. Meeting the wishes of the Afghan side, the Soviet side expressed readiness to give the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan assistance in the drafting of the country's first five-year economic and social development plan.

The successful development of Soviet-Afghan trade relations was noted with satisfaction and the mutual striving of the USSR and the DRA of encouraging in every way the expansion of trade on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual advantage and Most Favoured Nation treatment was stated.

On noting the favourable development of Soviet-Afghan ties in the field of culture, education, public health and sport, the sides found it necessary to deepen and expand these ties. They also showed interest in facilitating an expansion of bilateral cooperation and contacts between party, state and public organisations, between cultural and scientific institutions with the aim of learning more about the life, work and experience and accomplishments of the peoples of the two countries.

The Afghan side informed the Soviet side about the tasks and achievements of the April revolution in Afghanistan at the present stage, about the practical steps taken by the PDPA Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council and Government of the DRA to implement the planned programme of economic and social transformations, about the struggle of the Afghan people directed at defending the gains of the revolution, at exposing and frustrating the intrigues of imperialism, external reaction and its internal accomplices.

On behalf of the PDPA Central Committee, the government and people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Nur Mohammad Taraki expressed deep gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the Government of the USSR, the Soviet people and personally to Leonid Brezhnev for the active and all-round support to the efforts of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in the building of the new life.

The leaders of the Soviet Union noted that Soviet people are following with much sympathy the socio-economic transformations that are being carried out in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and are ready to further give every assistance to the friendly Afghan people in building a new society based on justice and equality.

When exchanging views on the most important international questions the sides noted the coincidence of views of the USSR and the DRA on a wide range of international problems and confirmed their invariable adherence to the cause of struggle for the strengthening of peace and security of peoples, for general and complete disarmament, for international detente.

The Soviet side expressed conviction that the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, that pursues a peaceloving foreign policy as an independent and non-aligned state, will play the role of a considerable factor of peace and stability in the Middle East and in the South of Asia.

The sides expressed concern over the recent complication of the international situation as a result of the activities of certain imperialist, militaristic and reactionary circles. They stressed the pressing need of vigorous efforts to give a new impetus to the struggle for the consolidation and deepening of international detente, for spreading it to all areas of the world.

In the opinion of the sides, real measures aimed at preventing an intensification of the arms race would be of the greatest importance. The two sides believe that the speediest conclusion of the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of strategic offensive arms, the consistent implementation of the recommendations of the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament would be a valuable contribution to the attainment of this aim.

The Afghan side noted in this connection the importance of the proposals on the conclusion of an international convention on strengthening the guarantees of the security of non-nuclear states and on the non-deployment of nuclear weapons on the territory of states where there are no such weapons at present that were submitted by the Soviet Union for discussion by the 33d session of the United Nations General Assembly and were approved by the General Assembly.

The Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan come out for the speediest conclusion of a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations. They believe that the conclusion of this treaty would be an important step towards lessening the danger of a new world war and creating favourable conditions for advance towards general and complete disarmament. The sides declared for the need of the speediest convocation of a world disarmament conference.

The Soviet side highly assessed the role of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan as an active participant in the non-alignment movement. The hope was expressed that the holding of the 6th Conference of Heads of State and Government of Non-Aligned Countries in Havana in 1979 will become a considerable contribution to the solution of important international problems and will facilitate the consolidation of the unity of these countries, the strengthening of the principles on which the non-alignment movement is based.

The sides emphasised the need to further strengthen the unity of action of countries of the socialist community, non-aligned countries and the national liberation movements and stated their striving to develop and strengthen solidarity between these natural allies in the struggle for peace and international security, for freedom and independence of peoples.

Having studied the situation in the Middle East, the sides strongly condemned the policy of separate Egyptian-Israeli deals under the auspices of the United States which only leads to new dangerous complications in that area. They expressed conviction that such separate anti-Arab deals run counter to the interest of attaining an all-embracing political settlement in the Middle East in accordance with the interests of all the peoples of that area, and contradict the interests of international security. They stated their support for the decisions of the Baghdad meeting of heads of state and government of Arab countries.

They hold that these decisions will play an important positive role in the struggle for an effective and just settlement of the Middle East problem, in the interests of peace in the Middle East, in the interests of universal peace.

When studying problems of the Asian Continent the sides stated their firm resolve to facilitate the strengthening of peace and security in Asia, to make their contribution to the development of relations between states of this continent. They stressed that relations between states should develop on the principles of the right of every people to choose its own political and social system, on the renunciation of the use of force or threat of force, on respect for the sovereignty and inviolability of borders, non-interference in internal affairs, cooperation in the economic and other fields on the basis of full equality and mutual advantage. Being interested in peace in Asia and in the whole world the sides declared for the solution of the existing political difference between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan by peaceful means, by way of friendly negotiations.

Both sides expressed concern that tension impeding the development of goodneighborly relations between all states of Southeast Asia has again originated in that area. They resolutely oppose any outside incitement, any attempts by external forces directed at complicating the situation in Indo-China. The Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan express solidarity with the heroic Vietnamese people which is firmly upholding its national sovereignty, territorial integrity, freedom and independence.

The sides come out for the final liquidation of colonialism and racism in all their forms and manifestations. They express solidarity with and support for the just struggle conducted by the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia, and South Africa for freedom and national independence. The Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan state that they will continue consistent struggle against intrigues by forces of aggression, against interference into the internal affairs of other states. In this connection, on confirming respect for the sovereignty and independence of Iran, they stressed that they resolutely come out against outside interference in the internal affairs of that country which directly borders both on the USSR and the DRA.

Noting the important role of the United Nations Organisation in the cause of strengthening peace and international security, the sides expressed their unanimous view on the need to raise the effectiveness of that international organisation on the basis of a strict observance by all countries of the aims and principles of its Charter.

On expressing satisfaction with the results of the visit by the general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to the Soviet Union, the two sides noted that the talks and the accords reached during the visit are a substantial contribution to the cause of further developing friendship, goodneighbourhood and fruitful cooperation between the USSR and the DRA.

General Secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council, Prime Minister of the DRA Nur Mohammad Taraki invited General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Aleksey Kosygin to pay official friendly visits to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. These invitations were accepted with gratitude. The date of the visit will be agreed upon additionally.

TARAKI ARRIVES IN KABUL; GREETED BY MASSES

LD271935Y Moscow TASS in English 1904 GMT 7 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Kabul, December 7, TASS--The welcome accorded to Nur Mohammad Taraki, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, who returned to Kabul from Moscow today, has resolved into a striking manifestation of Afghan-Soviet friendship. Tens of thousands of residents of the Afghan capital were in the streets of the city, which was festively decorated with red flags. On numerous streamers there were slogans: "Long Live Soviet-Afghan Friendship," "Long Live Proletarian Internationalism."

At Kabul airport, Nur Mohammad Taraki was met by members of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanstan, the Revolutionary Council, ministers, representatives of the public, members of the diplomatic corps.

SOVIET-INDIAN COOPERATION PROGRAM PRAISED

LD071427Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Dec 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Correspondent I. Kovalev dispatch: "New Heights"]

[Text] Delhi--The signing of a long-term program of Soviet-Indian economic, commercial, scientific and technical cooperation has taken place in New Delhi.

This document defines specific directions and forms of mutually advantageous cooperation. It provides, in particular, for enlarging the metallurgical enterprises at Bhilai and Bokaro; the modernization of the machine-building plants created with the USSR's assistance at Ranchi, Hardwar and Durgapur; the planning and construction of a metallurgical plant at (Visakhapatnam), and the construction of an aluminum plant in Andhra Pradesh on a barter basis. The program also embraces such sectors of cooperation as agriculture, irrigation, the pulp and paper industry and light industry.

The program was initialed for the USSR by N.N. Inozemtsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan, and for India by (V.G. Radzhadyaksha), deputy chairman of India's Planning Commission.

(V.G. Radhadyaksha) said in a conversation with your correspondent: "The program signed by us is a historic document. It is an important milestone in the development of Indian-Soviet relations and a graphic example of cooperation between countries with different social systems."

PRAVDA REVIEWS TRADE WITH SOUTHEAST ASIAN COUNTRIES

LD071225Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Nov 78 p 4 LD

[Article by I. Grishin, USSR deputy foreign trade minister: "To Mutual Advantage"]

[Text] The Soviet Union attaches great importance to the development of trade and economic relations with the developing countries. In accordance with the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, our trade with these countries is continuing to expand.

The developing states of Southeast Asia hold an appreciable place in the system of the USSR's foreign economic relations.

Our trade with Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and the Philippines has a history covering many years. Soviet foreign trade organizations concluded their first trade deals there in the early thirties. But initially the USSR's economic relations with these countries were limited. The conclusion of trade agreements between the Soviet Union and Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand and Indonesia in the sixties and seventies has imparted stability to trade. The signing of the first Soviet-Philippine trade agreement in 1976 created favorable conditions for the development of business ties with that republic, too. As a result the volume of trade has increased and the range of trade commodities has expanded.

In 1977 the total trade with this group of countries reached R311 million as against R240 million in 1976; that is, it rose almost 30 percent. In recent years such rapid growth rates have in general become a characteristic phenomenon of trade with these states. This considerably exceeds the growth rates of Soviet trade with the developing countries of Asia as a whole.

Soviet exports to the Southeast Asian countries consist of both raw materials for industry and machinebuilding output and consumer goods--that is, goods which promote the economic development of those states and help meet the needs of their populations. Thus, in the total volume of Soviet exports to Southeast Asian countries in recent years cotton has accounted for up to 40 percent of the prime cost, cotton textiles over 15 percent, fish and fish products over 10 percent, and machinery and equipment up to 10 percent. The proportion of deliveries of Soviet items of machinery and equipment to some countries in the region exceeds this average, totaling 24 percent for Indonesia, for instance, and 17 percent for Thailand. The Soviet Union's annually increasing industrial potential makes it possible to constantly expand the range and volume of machinery and equipment exports.

Many machinery and equipment goods have given a good account of themselves in markets here. For a number of years Soviet tractors have been operating successfully on Thailand's rice paddies, and oxygen and textile equipment, Moskvich automobiles and Tula motorscooters are in demand on the Indonesian market. During the Ninth 5-Year Plan Soviet foreign trade organizations supplied Indonesia with cotton spinning looms with a total capacity of about 90,000 spindles, which was equivalent to approximately 8 percent of the country's total of available spindles. Metal-cutting machines, tools, welding units, pumps, diesel generators, track-laying tractors, ballbearings and so forth are also exported to the Southeast Asian countries. Other goods include chemical fertilizers, glass, rolled aluminum, cameras and timepieces.

Natural rubber and latex are the Soviet Union's largest imports from these countries. [paragraph continues]

In the period 1971 through 1975 alone 1.3 million tons of these commodities were imported from Southeast Asian countries. The Soviet Union is one of the main purchasers of natural rubber. Thus each year the USSR accounts for 12-15 percent of Malaysian rubber exports and 7-8 percent of Indonesian rubber exports. As is well known, many millions of people are employed in the production of this raw material which is of such importance to the economies of the developing Southeast Asian countries. Therefore the sharp drop in the demand for rubber during the crisis years in the capitalist world is having an adverse effect on their economy. The Soviet Union's constant purchases of rubber insure employment for the population and enable these countries to seek more favorable conditions in their trade with the industrially developed capitalist states.

Soviet foreign trade organizations also purchase other goods: tin, pepper, palm oil and coconut oil, fluorite, footwear, and, in some years, rice and corn.

Soviet-Singapore trade can serve as an example of the dynamic development of the USSR's business relations with the Southeast Asian countries. Since the signing of the trade agreement between the two states in 1966, trade turnover has quintupled. This was considerably helped by the Soviet-Singapore "(Sosiak) Line" shipping company created in 1968, which has considerably eased the problem of goods transportation. A branch of the Moscow Narodnyy Bank which opened in Singapore in 1971 actively assists credit and financial backing for trade operations.

Shipbuilding and ship repair play a considerable part in Singapore's economy. Since 1971 the Soviet Union has been a major client of the Singapore ship repair companies. In the past 7 years our ship repair orders have totalled over R29 million. Due to the slump in the world ship repair markers, growing Soviet orders are helping Singapore to keep its ship repair yards busy.

In assessing the state of the Soviet Union's trade with the developing countries of Southeast Asia it should be noted that there are still many opportunities for its further development. There is no doubt that the use of these opportunities accords with our mutual interests.

USTINOV GREETS LAO DEFENSE MINISTER ON REPUBLIC'S ANNIVERSARY

LD070949Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Dec 78 p 1 LD

[Text] To Comrade Khamtai Siphandon, minister of national defense of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] and commander in chief of the Lao People's Liberation Army [LPLA], Vientiane:

Esteemed Comrade Minister: On the occasion of the national holiday--the third anniversary of the proclamation of the LPDR--I send you and the personnel of the LPLA heartfelt congratulations on behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own account. Soviet servicemen, like all Soviet people, are confident that the courageous Lao people and their armed forces, under the leadership of the Marxist-Leninist Lao People's Revolutionary Party, will secure new victories on the road toward building the foundations of a socialist society and in defending their revolutionary gains. I wish you, Comrade Minister, and all Lao servicemen new successes in further strengthening the motherland's defense capability.

May the inviolable friendship and fraternal solidarity between our countries' peoples and armies strengthen and develop!

With communist greetings,

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister

IZVESTIYA SCORES LAO INSURGENTS, U.S.-PRC CONNECTION

LD071441Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Dec 78 Morning Edition p 7 LD

[Text] Paris, TASS--The bulletin COURRIER DE POLITIQUE ETRANGERE published here reports that not long before the victory of the people's revolution in Laos the U.S. administration appropriated $40 million to finance the activity of Lao reactionary forces, particularly supporters of Gen Vang Pao. At that time circumstances did not permit the implementation of this design.

The bulletin notes that when Z. Brzezinski, national security adviser to the U.S. President, was in China, he proposed to PRC leaders, with the President's consent, that these resources be used to support the "true neutralists" of Laos. The Chinese leaders accepted the American proposal and started to form and arm insurrectionist groups recruited from the Meo tribes and those related to the Meo living in the PRC.

The COURRIER DE POLITIQUE ETRANGERE writes that such groups have appeared in two Lao provinces, where they are inciting disturbances among the local population and encouraging them to oppose the authorities.

Vientiane, 30 November, TASS--In the past year the multinational Lao people, under the leadership of their vanguard--the People's Revolutionary Party, have achieved significant successes in building a new life and strengthening the people's democratic system, the newspaper SIENG PAXAXONH writes. However, the imperialists and forces of international reaction, the article says, have not stopped their perfidious designs for reversing historical development in Laos. These forces have increased their subversive activity among national minorities living in the mountainous northern regions. They are sending groups of saboteurs to these regions to destroy public order and security, sow national enmity and attack party and public activists.

But the Lao working people, convinced of the advantages of the new system, oppose these actions with revolutionary vigilance and organization and selfless labor in economic and cultural building. As a result, many people, formerly deceived by and involved with Vang Pao and his transatlantic patrons in antigovernment activity are leaving the jungle, returning to their native villages and becoming actively involved in carrying out socio-economic transformations, the newspaper notes.

CAMBODIAN NATIONAL UNITED FRONT ISSUES PROGRAM OF ACTION

LD061454Y Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 5 Dec 78 LD

[Text] A few days ago, a congress of people's representatives in the liberated area of Kampuchea proclaimed the formation of a national united front. A declaration issued by the front sets out a program of action. Our correspondent Leonid Krichevskiy, who is stationed in Indochina, has said in this dispatch:

The formation of the front is an event of paramount importance in the life of the people of Kampuchea. It reflects the growing discontent of the Kampuchean people with the pro-Chinese regime of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary group. The Kampuchean patriots are violently disturbed by the policy of national genocide. They have reason to fight resolutely against the declaimed regime in order to save national culture. A declaration issued by the front contains a precise and clear-cut program of action the front plans to put into effect. The program appeals to all the national patriotic froces, regardless of all political and religious beliefs, to rally round the front, to remove the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique. The front sees its aim in establishing a people's democratic system in Kampuchea, and turning the country into a genuinely peaceful, independent, democratic, neutral and nonalined state that will follow the road of socialism.

The program says that new government bodies can be established only through general elections to the National Assembly and the drawing up of a new Constitution that would guarantee genuine democracy and freedom.

In the field of domestic policies, the front sees its principal aim in promoting the development of the national economy, restoring the monetary system and market relations and doing away with all the ugly distortions of the idea of socialism, the distortions imposed on the country by the present Phnom Penh regime.

The foreign policy part of the front's program is also of major importance. It is aimed at bringing into life the policy of peace and friendship with all nations, a policy based on the principles of peaceful coexistence, mutual respect, independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference in each other's domestic affairs, equality and mutual benefit. The front stresses for ending the border conflict with Vietnam, provoked by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique. It calls for solving all the disputes by peaceful negotiations and for promoting the relations of cooperation and goodneighborliness with all the countries of Southeast Asia.

The declaration lays particular emphasis on the fact that Kampuchea should take no part in any alliance or bloc and will allow no other country to build military bases on her territory or import military equipment. The front's internal and external policies are imbued with the concern for national interests of the people of Kampuchea. This policy opens ample opportunities for a national revival in Kampuchea.

SRV DETERMINEDLY OPPOSING PRC BORDER 'PROVOCATIONS'

LD041249Y Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 29 Nov 78 p 9 LD

[Dispatch for LITERATURNAYA GAZETA by Leonid Krichevskiy, Soviet television and radio correspondent: "The Sun's Rays and the Earth's Juices"]

[Excerpts] The results of the visit to the Soviet Union of a party and government delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV], the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty between the USSR and the SRV and the other important agreements on further developing economic and scientific cooperation signed in Moscow, have been unanimously approved by all the Vietnamese people. Newspapers, radio and television commentaries and utterances by prominent public figures and politicians emphasize that a new stage in Soviet-Vietnamese relations has begun and this indicates that our peoples' friendship and solidarity, which have experienced stern tests, are becoming even firmer which accords with the interests not just of the Soviet Union and Vietnam, but also of the entire socialist community.

The news of the signing of the treaty and other documents was interpreted here as the logical result of the development of Soviet-Vietnamese relations which have been strengthening annually.

"I believe," said Xuan Thuy, secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee, in a conversation with me, "that those who advocate peace and justice must unanimously approve the USSR-SRV treaty. Only people who oppose USSR-SRV friendship and who operate from positions that contrdict the consolidation of peace--only in those people can this treaty evoke some sort of uneasiness and hostility."

The treaty and all the documents signed in Moscow have been greeted by Peking with hostility. At this time Chinese officials and the press and radio are deluging Vietnam with streams of dirty, slanderous fabrications accompanied by direct threats against the Vietnamese people. The threats, in turn, are developing on an ever-increasing scale into provocations on the Sino-Vietnamese border. Reports of border violations are numerous. Hardly a day goes by without an incident occurring at some section of the border caused by Chinese provocations. This occurred recently in the vicinity of Mong Cai in Quang Ninh Province on the Chinese border. Here the border runs across Bac Luan Bridge and has been crossed by Chinese border troops and security forces on several occasions.

And so on 14 and 15 November about 60 Chinese police in disguise, accompanied by a special group of people carrying weapons, invaded Vietnamese territory at Mong Cai, not far from the bridge. They attacked the Vietnamese border guards with sticks and stones. However, the border guards did not retreat and repulsed the invaders. Chinese propaganda immediately launched a slander campaign asserting without any proof that the Vietnamese side was responsible for the incident.

The Vietnamese people are determinedly and firmly opposing the Chinese authorities' provocations. As the newspaper NHAN DAN stressed the other day in an editorial, "Relying on solidarity with fraternal socialist countries and world progressive forces, the Vietnamese people are prepared to defend their security, independence and freedom and are prepared to rebuff any hostile provocations against their motherland."

PRESS SCORES JAPANESE-U.S. MILITARY ALLIANCE

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Comment

LD071637Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Dec 78 p 3 LD

[TASS observer M. Demchenko article: "Strengthening the Alliance"]

[Text] The Japanese cabinet has approved the so-called "basic principles of Japanese-American cooperation in the defense sphere"--a document elaborated by the two countries' military departments. It provides for joint action by the U.S. and Japanese armed forces in the event of an "emergency." This document defines in detail the nature of the tasks of American troops and the Japanese Army, the coordination of their joint actions and the exchange of intelligence information. The Pentagon has also managed to insure that American troops deployed in Japan receive the right to make use, "in case of necessity", of Japanese Army bases and other military facilities, of which there are now about 2,500 throughout the country. Thus the process of involving Japan in U.S. Asian strategy has been accelerated still further.

The elaboration and establishment of the "basic principles" is a new step along the path of extending the Japanese-American military alliance, which both the Pentagon and Japanese military circles are calling for. The strengthening of this alliance was also discussed during U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown's talks with Japanese Government representatives in Tokyo in November.

Recently the United States has been urging Japan with increasing insistence to increase its military potential. Here the Pentagon makes no secret of its intentions to use the Japanese Army as its main military ally in Asia. It is to play an active part in American attempts to establish control over the Pacific, and in support of pro-American regimes in that region. To convince Japan of the need to arm itself the United States uses every means--from the mass information media to all kinds of bilateral meetings.

The American press is even trying to instill in the Japanese the idea that "steady rearmament is the path to the political and economic establishment of Japan as a world power."

And it must be said that not only Japanese militarist circles, but also, by all appearances, the Japanese Government is yielding to such urging. In the last 15 years the country's annual military expenditure has trebled. Now the Japanese Army, created inviolation of the Japanese Constitution, is equipped with the most modern weapons. Its firepower is 30 times greater than that of the former imperial army.

The Japanese Communist Party, the General Council of Trade Unions and other Japanese democratic organizations resolutely oppose the country's remilitarization and demand the annulment of the Japanese-American "security treaty."

Understanding of the dangerous nature of Japanese-American rapprochement, above all for the interests of Japan itself but also for peace in Asia, is reflected in the Japanese press' critical attitude toward the affirmation of the "basic principles." The newspaper ASAHI, for example, stresses that the "basic principles" do not correspond to a "foreign policy line of creating relations of peaceful coexistence with Asian countries on the basis of economic cooperation, and will hardly become the cornerstone in the cause of establishing peace in Asia."

Indeed, the strengthening of the Japanese-American military alliance and the buildup of those two countries' armed forces can only be regarded as a threat to stability and peace in Asia. The United States' maintenance of its military presence in Southeast Asia and Japan's involvement in the Pentagon's strategy are only intensifying tension in that region.

PRAVDA Comment

LD071353Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Dec 78 p 5 LD

[Report by correspondent I. Latyshev: "Contradicts Previous Statements"]

[Text] Tokyo, 3 December--The Japanese-American intergovernmental consultative committee on security affairs has met in Tokyo. It formally approved the text of the so-called "guiding principles" of cooperation between the U.S. and Japanese armed forces. The purpose of the document is to define and demarcate the functions and combat tasks of the Japanese "self-defense forces," on the one hand, and the U.S. Armed Forces stationed in Japan in accordance with the Japanese-American military "security treaty," on the other.

According to the content of the "guiding principles," the U.S. Armed Forces can, in the event of war, use for combat purposes not only the bases currently under their direct control but also the bases controlled by the Japanese "self-defense forces."

Commenting on the content of the "guiding principles," the Japanese press is unanimous that the document is a detailed guide to the coordination of the combat training and operational plans of the two countries' armed forces. The paper AKAHATA points out that "it is all about the deployment of U.S. naval and air force units armed with nuclear weapons in Asia, including Japan." "The Japanese Government's consent to these plans," the paper writes, "leads to Japan's becoming a nuclear base."

OHIRA ELECTED NEW PRIME MINISTER OF JAPAN

LD071048Y Moscow TASS in English 1008 GMT 7 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, December 7, TASS--Masayoshi Ohira, the distinguished political leader of Japan, today was elected at an extraordinary session of parliament to be the new prime minister of the country. He will replace Takeo Fukuda, who resigned after his defeat at the election of chairman of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party.

Ohira, 68, in the past more than once was a member of the Japanese Government, holding the posts of minister of foreign affairs, finance, foreign trade and industry. In the last two years Ohira was secretary-general of the Liberal Democratic Party.

According to the Japanese press, Ohira regards as paramount tasks of internal policy steps to overcome the economic stagnation and ensure employment for the labour force, and in foreign affairs--the development of Japan's cooperation with all states, above all, with the United States and the Pacific countries.

USTINOV GREETS RAUL CASTRO ON CUBAN FORCES ANNIVERSARY

LD071433Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Dec 78 p 1 LD

[Text] To Army General Comrade Raul Castro Ruz, minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba, Havana:

Esteemed Comrade Minister! On the occasion of the Republic of Cuba's Revolutionary Armed Forces Day I send you and all Cuban servicemen fraternal combat greetings and cordial congratulations on behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and myself.

As the heirs of the heroic insurrectional army, tempered in the fire of the grim struggle against the dictatorial regime and power of the foreign monopolies, the Republic of Cuba's Revolutionary Armed Forces are reliably standing guard over the Cuban people's peaceful labor and over the independence and sovereignty of the first socialist state in the Western Hemisphere.

On this portentous day I wish you, comrade minister, and all Cuban servicemen new successes in fulfilling the tasks set by the First Cuban Communist Party Congress for the further strengthening of their motherland's defense capability.

With communist greetings,

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister

Moscow Reception

LD071435Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Dec 78 p 3 LD

[Correspondent report: "In Honor of Cuba's Revolutionary Armed Forces"]

[Text] On 1 December, Col J. Quevedo Perez, military, air, and naval attache at the Cuban Embassy in the USSR, gave a reception on the occasion of the Republic of Cuba's Revolutionary Armed Forces Day. Attending the reception were Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister; USSR Deputy Defense Ministers Army General I.G. Pavlovskiy and Army General S.K. Kurkotkin; and also Army General I.N. Shkadov, Col Gen G.V. Sredin, and other Soviet generals, admirals and officers. S. Aguirre del Cristo, Cuban ambassador to the USSR, was present. Among the guests were military, air, and naval attaches at foreign embassies in the USSR.

USSR, JAMAICA SIGN 2-YEAR COOPERATION AGREEMENT

LD050945Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Nov 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--An agreement between the USSR and Jamaica on cultural and scientific cooperation and a 2-year program for cultural and scientific exchanges between the two countries were signed in Moscow 22 November. The document was signed by USSR Deputy Foreign Minister I.N. Zemskov and by A. Bertram, member of the People's National Party Executive Council and Jamaican minister of culture and information. The signing was attended by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, G.M. Korniyenko, USSR first deputy foreign minister, and B. Clare, Jamaican ambassador to the USSR.

TEXT OF LAW ON USSR CITIZENSHIP SIGNED 1 DEC

LD071055Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Dec 78 p 1 LD

[Apparent text of "USSR Law on USSR Citizenship" signed in the Kremlin 1 December 1978]

[Text] USSR citizens possess the full complement of socioeconomic, political, and individual rights and freedoms proclaimed and guaranteed by the USSR Constitution and Soviet laws.

The Soviet socialist state of the whole people protects the rights and freedoms and insures the equality of USSR citizens in every sphere of economic, political, social and cultural life.

The USSR citizen must observe the Constitution and Soviet laws, bear with dignity the lofty title of USSR citizen, protect the interests of the Soviet state, contribute to strengthening its might and prestige, and be loyal to his socialist motherland.

I. General Provisions

Article 1. Common [edinyy] union citizenship:

In accordance with the USSR Constitution, common union citizenship is established in the USSR.

Each citizen of a union republic is a USSR citizen.

USSR citizenship is equal for all Soviet citizens irrespective of the basis on which it is acquired.

Article 2. USSR and union republic legislation on Soviet citizenship:

The USSR legislation on Soviet citizenship consists of the present law, which determines in accordance with Article 33 of the USSR Constitution, the basis and procedure for the acquisition and loss of Soviet citizenship, and of other acts of USSR legislation.

The union republic legislation resolves the questions of Soviet citizenship placed within its jurisdiction by the USSR Constitution, the union republic constitution and the present law.

Article 3. Eligibility [prinadlezhnost] for USSR citizenship:

The following are USSR citizens:

Persons holding USSR citizenship on the day the present law enters into force;

Persons acquiring USSR citizenship in accordance with the present law.

Article 4. Retention of USSR citizenship when contracting or dissolving a marriage:

The marriage of a USSR citizen of either sex to a person holding foreign citizenship or to a stateless person, as well as the dissolution of such a marriage, does not entail changes in the spouses' citizenship.

The acquisition or loss of USSR citizenship by one spouse does not entail a change in the other spouse's citizenship.

Article 5. The retention of USSR citizenship by persons living abroad:

In itself residence abroad by a USSR citizen does not entail loss of citizneship.

Article 6. Protection of USSR citizens abroad:

In accordance with the USSR Constitution, USSR citizens abroad enjoy the Soviet state's protection and patronage.

Article 7. Impermissibility of extraditing a USSR citizen to a foreign state:

A USSR citizen cannot be extradited to a foreign state.

Article 8. Nonrecognition of dual citizenship in a USSR citizen:

A person who is a USSR citizen is not recongized as having the citizenship of a foreign state.

Article 9. Stateless persons:

Persons resident on USSR territory who are not USSR citizens and do not have proof of their citizenship of a foreign state are regarded as stateless persons.

II. The Acquisition of USSR Citizenship

Article 10. The basis for acquisition of USSR citizenship:

USSR citizenship is acquired:

1--By birth;

2--As a result of admission to USSR citizenship;

3--On grounds invisaged by USSR international treaties;

4--On other grounds envisaged by the present law.

Article 11. The citizenship of children whose parents are USSR citizens:

A child, both of whose parents held USSR citizenship at the timeof its birth, is a USSR citizen irrespective of whether or not it was born on USSR territory.

Article 12. The citizenship of children one of whose parents is a USSR citizen:

Where the parents hold different citizenships and one of them holds USSR citizenship at the time of the child's birth, the child is a USSR citizen:

1--If it was born on USSR territory;

2--If it was born outside the USSR but at that time its parents or one of them had a permanent place of residence on USSR territory.

Where the parents hold different citizenships and one of them holds USSR citizenship at the time of the child's birth, if at that time both parents had a permanent place of residence outside the USSR, the citizenship os a child born outside the USSR is determined by agreement of the parents.

A child one of whose parents held USSR citizenship at the time of its birth while the other was a stateless person or was unknown is a USSR citizen irrespective of its place of birth.

Article 13. The acquisition of USSR citizenship by the children of stateless persons:

The child of stateless persons having a permanent place of residence in the USSR who is born on USSR territory is a USSR citizen.

Article 14. The citizenship of children whose parents are unknown:

A child who is on USSR territory and both of whose parents are unknown is a USSR citizen.

Article 15. Admission to USSR citizenship:

Foreign citizens and stateless persons can at their petition be admitted to USSR citizenship in accordance with the present law irrespective of race, nationality, sex, education, language and place of residence.

III. Loss of USSR citizenship. Restoration of USSR Citizenship

Article 16. Grounds for loss of USSR citizenship:

USSR citizenship is lost:

1--As a result of renunciation of USSR citizenship;

2--As a result of deprivation of USSR citizenship;

3--On grounds envisaged by USSR international treaties;

4--On other grounds envisaged by the present law.

The loss of USSR citizenship entails the loss of union republic citizenship.

Article 17. Renunciation of USSR citizenship:

The renunciation of USSR citizenship is authorized by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The renunciation of USSR citizenship may be refused if the person petitioning for renunciation has undischarged commitments to the state or material liabilities [imushchestvenyye obyazannosti] involving the material interests of citizens or state, cooperative and other social organizations.

The renunciation of USSR citizenship is not permitted if the person petitioning for renunciation is the defendant in proceedings or if there is a judicial sentence against him which has entered legal force and has to be carried out, or if the renunciation by that person of USSR citizenship runs counter to the interests of USSR state security.

Article 18. Deprivation of USSR citizenship:

Deprivation of USSR citizenship may take place in exceptional cases at the decision of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium if a person has committed actions defaming the lofty title of USSR citizen and damaging the prestige or state security of the USSR.

The deprivation of a person's USSR citizenship does not entail changes in the citizenship of his or her spouse and children.

Article 19. Restoration of USSR citizenship:

A person who has lost USSR citizenship can at his petition be restored to USSR citizenship by a USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decision.

IV. The Citizenship of Children in Cases of Changes in Parents' Citizenship and in Cases of Adoption

Article 20. Changes in children's citizenship in the event of both parents changing their citizenship:

Where parents change their citizenship and both become USSR citizens or renounce USSR citizenship, the citizenship of their children below the age of 14 years changes accordingly.

Article 21. The acquisition by children of USSR citizenship in the event of one parent acquiring USSR citizenship:

If one parent becomes a USSR citizen while the other remains a foreign citizen, a child can acquire USSR citizenship at the petition of the parent acquiring USSR citizenship.

If one parent becomes a USSR citizen while the other remains a stateless person, a child resident on USSR territory becomes a USSR citizen.

If one parent becomes a USSR citizen while the other remains a stateless person, a child resident outside the USSR can acquire USSR citizenship at the petition of the parent acquiring USSR citizenship.

Article 22. The retention by children of USSR citizenship in the event of one parent renouncing USSR citizenship:

If one parent renounces USSR citizenship while the other retains USSR citizenship, a child retains USSR citizenship.

Article 23. The acquisition by children of USSR citizenship in the event of adoption:

A child who is a foreign citizen or a stateless person and is adopted by USSR citizens becomes a USSR citizen.

A child who is a foreign citizen and is adopted by a married couple of whom one is a USSR citizen while the other is a stateless person becomes a USSR citizen.

A child who is stateless and is adopted by a married couple of whom one is a USSR citizen becomes a USSR citizen.

A child who is a foreign citizen and is adopted by a married couple of whom one is a USSR citizen while the other is a foreign citizen becomes a USSR citizen by the agreement of the adoptive parents.

Article 24. Retention by children of USSR citizenship in the event of adoption:

A child who is a USSR citizen and has been adopted by foreign citizens or adopted by a married couple of whom one is a USSR citizen while the other is a foreign citizen retains USSR citizenship. At the petition of the adoptive parents the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium may authorize the renunciation of USSR citizenship for such a child.

A child who is a USSR citizen and is adopted by stateless persons or adopted by a married couple one of whom is a USSR citizen while the other is a stateless person retains USSR citizenship.

Article 25. The need for children's consent when their citizenship is changed:

Any change in the citizenship of children aged 14-18 years in the event of their parents changing their citizenship and also in the event of adoption can take place only with the written consent of the children.

V. The Examination of Applications and Representations on Matters of Citizenship

Article 26. The organs which make decisions on matters of Soviet citizenship:

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium makes decisions:

On applications for USSR citizenship from foreign citizens and stateless persons resident abroad;

On applications for USSR citizenship from foreign citizens and stateless persons resident in the USSR if USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decisions have been made before in respect of their citizenship;

On applications for the restoration of USSR citizenship and for the renunciation of USSR citizenship, and on representations on the deprivation of USSR citizenship;

On other applications on matters of Soviet citizenship which the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decides to scrutinize.

Decisions on applications for union republic citizenship and, thereby, USSR citizenship from foreign citizens and stateless persons permanently resident on the territory of a union republic are made by the union republic Supreme Soviet Presidium.

On matters of citizenship change the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium or union republic Supreme Soviet Presidium issues decrees and when refusing petitions on matters of citizenship it adopts resolutions.

Citizenship changes take effect on the day the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium or union republic Supreme Soviet Presidium decree is published unless otherwise stated in the decree.

Article 27. Applications on matters of citizenship:

Applications on matters of citizenship are submitted to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium or union republic Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Persons resident abroad will submit applications through USSR diplomatic or consular missions.

Applications on matters of citizenship by persons under 18 will be submitted by their legal representatives.

Article 28. The procedure for examining applications and representations on matters of citizenship:

The procedure for examining applications and representations on matters of citizenship, preparing and drawing up the documents on these matters, and establishing USSR citizenship is determined by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and on matters of citizenship relating to a union republic by the union republic Supreme Soviet Presidium.

VI. International Treaties

Article 29. The application of international treaties:

If an international treaty to which the USSR is party lays down rules which differ from those contained in this law then the rules of the international treaty apply.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium,

M. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

SUPREME SOVIET RESOLUTION ON PROMULGATING CITIZENSHIP LAW

LD071657Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Dec 78 p 1 LD

[Apparent text of "USSR Supreme Soviet Resolution on the Promulgation of the USSR Law 'On USSR Citizenship'" signed in the Kremlin on 1 December 1978]

[Text] In connection with the adoption of the USSR law "On USSR Citizenship," the USSR Supreme Soviet resolves:

Article 1. That the USSR law "On USSR citizenship" be promulgated as of 1 July 1979.

Article 2. That the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium be instructed to establish the procedure for promulgating the USSR law "On USSR Citizenship" and bring USSR legislation into line with this law.

Article 3. That the 19 August 1938 USSR law "On USSR Citizenship" (USSR Supreme Soviet Gazette. 1938, No 11; 1953, No 20; 1954, No 10, p 214) be deemed ineffective as of 1 July 1979.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

M. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

NEW LAW 'ANOTHER BLOW' AGAINST BOURGEOIS 'FANTASIES'

LD071549Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Dec 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "A Lofty Honor and Great Responsibility"]

[Excerpt] Soviet people's patriotic feelings and thoughts have been cogently embodied in the new law "On USSR Citizenship." Its provisions accord fully with contemporary requirements and are aimed at further deepening the democratic basic principles embodied in Soviet citizenship. It reflects the historical fact that a developed socialist society has been built in our country and a new historical community of people--the Soviet people--has taken shape; that the USSR is a socialist state of the whole people; that the USSR is a unified union state which rallies all the country's nations and nationalities with a view to joint communist building. Common union citizenship has now been legally established on the basis of these gains. Each citizen of our union republics is also a citizen of the Soviet Union.

The legislative enshrinement of common and equal citizenship for all Soviet people has been implemented on a firm foundation. The exercise of citizens' equal rights is insured by the policy of comprehensive development and rapprochement of all the USSR's nations and nationalities, by the education of citizens in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, and by the opportunity to use one's native language and the languages of other peoples. Soviet people are brought together and rallied into a common fraternal family by the struggle for the great ideals of communism and the unity of Marxist-Leninist ideology.

The Soviet citizen is the sovereign master of his country. He is personally involved in its historic achievements. He possesses the full range of socioeconomic rights and freedoms, unlike the illusory proclamations of sham bourgeois democracy. The new law "On USSR Citizenship" is yet another appreciable blow against the slanderous fantasies of bourgeois politicians and ideologists on violations of Soviet people's rights and freedoms which supposedly take place. All the provisions of this law are in full accordance with the commitments that the Soviet Union has assumed under international treaties, agreements and conventions; they take into account prevailing practice and the generally accepted norms of international contracts.

Each Soviet person is profundly aware that it is a great happiness, a lofty honor, and at the same time a great responsibility to be a USSR citizen. He is well aware that the exercise of rights and freedoms is inseparable from the conscientious, strict discharge of his duties to society and the state. This fundamental principle has been further consolidated in the new law: "The USSR citizen must observe the Constitution and Soviet laws, bear with dignity the lofty title of USSR citizen, protect the Soviet state's interests, contribute to strengthening its might and prestige, and be loyal to his socialist motherland."

The steady strengthening of the motherland's economic and defense might and the further consolidation of its international positions are the patriotic and international duty of Soviet people, who are confidently marching in the vanguard of social progress under the leadership of Lenin's party. Our party and the Soviet people are making a decisive contribution to further deepening and expanding detente, and to the struggle for lasting peace and reliable international security. Considerably success has been achieved on this path. However, detente's opponents are active in the world today. They are attempting to frustrate the positive restructuring of international relations, whipping up the arms race, inflating military budgets and building up the potential of aggressive blocs. In this situation, strengthening the Soviet state means strengthening its defense capability and strengthening its armed forces.

Soviet soldiers--the armed defenders and full citizens of the USSR--are making a worthy contribution to solving this vitally important task. Blood of their people's blood, flesh of their flesh, they are irreproachably fulfilling their constitutional duty and they enjoy all the benefits of the socialist system and socialist democracy. The new law "On USSR Citizenship" has aroused profound interest and wholehearted approval among Army and Navy personnel and will be one more reliable means of enhancing their social and combat activity. It is the duty of commanders, political personnel, and Army and Navy party organizations to bring home to each serviceman the content of this important document and to skillfully use it to instill in soldiers a sense of national pride, patriotism, and readiness to continue to selflessly serve the socialist motherland.

The adoption of the new law "On USSR Citizenship" is an important step along the path of strengthening the legal foundations of Soviet state and social life and further developing our socialist democracy. The law, permeated by lofty humanism, raises still higher the dignity and honor of Soviet citizenship, serves the great cause of building communism, and heightens the activity of the Soviet people, closely rallied under the party's Leninist banner.

TEXT OF LAW ON 1979 STATE BUDGET SIGNED 30 NOV

LD071001Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Dec 78 pp 1-2 LD

[Apparent text of "USSR Law on the USSR State Budget for 1979" signed in the Kremlin on 30 November 1978]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet resolves:

Article 1. To ratify the USSR state budget for 1979 submitted by the USSR Council of Ministers with consideration for the amendments of the planning and budget commissions, industrial commissions, transport and communications commissions, construction and construction materials industry commissions, agriculture commissions, consumer goods commissions, health and social decurity commissions, public education, science and culture commissions, trade, consumer services and municipal economy commissions, environmental conservation commissions, the commissions for questions of women's labor and life and mother and child protection, and the youth affairs commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities for revenue of R269,214,296,000 and for expenditure of R268,933,808,000, with a surplus of revenue over expenditure of R280,488,000.

Article 2. To establish in the USSR state budget for 1979 revenue from state and cooperative enterprises and organizations--turnover tax, payment for production capital, fixed payments, free residue of profit, deductions from profits, income tax and other revenue from the socialist economy--totaling R244,936,380,000.

Article 3. To establish in the USSR state budget for 1979 expenditure to finance the national economy--further developing heavy industry, the construction industry, the light and food industries, agriculture, transport, housing and municipal services and other sectors of the national economy--totaling R144,389,863,000.

Article 4. To establish in the USSR state budget for 1979 appropriations for sociocultural measures--for general educational schools, vocational and technical, secondary specialized and higher educational institutions, scientific research establishments, libraries, clubs, theaters, the press, television, radio broadcasting, and other measures for education and culture; for hospitals, day nurseries, sanatoriums and other public health and physical culture establishments; for pensions and grants--totaling R91,271,334,000, including the sum of R32,340,508,000 under the state social insurance budget.

Article 5. To establish in the USSR state budget for 1979 appropriations for the country's defense of R17.23 billion.

Article 6. To establish in the USSR state budget for 1979 appropriations for the maintenance of organs of state power and state management, court and prosecutor's office organs of R2,287,360,000.

Article 7. To ratify the union budget for 1979 for revenue of R152,011,630,000 and for expenditure of R151,731,142,000, with a surplus of revenue over expenditure of R280,488,000.

Article 8. To establish the union republic state budgets for 1979 for revenue and expenditure of R117,202,666,000, broken down among the union republics as follows:

	Thousands of Rubles
RSFSR	64,374,892
Ukrainian SSR	20,043,919
Belorussian SSR	5,101,968
Uzbek SSR	4,932,603
Kazakh SSR	7,870,299
Georgian SSR	1,945,655
Azerbaijan SSR	1,866,899
Lithuanian SSR	2,275,469
Moldavian SSR	1,532,511
Latvian SSR	1,506,710
Kirgiz SSR	1,367,084
Tadzhik SSR	1,191,096
Armenian SSR	1,281,547
Turkmen SSR	930,289
Estonian SSR	981,725

Article 9. To ratify for 1979 deductions from all-union state taxes and revenue to the union republic state budgets in the following proportions:

A) From turnover tax receipts: RSFSR--47.9 percent, Ukrainian SSR-54.8 percent, Belorussian SSR--64 percent, Uzbek SSR--98.2 percent, Kazakh SSR--100 percent, Georgian SSR--67.2 percent, Azerbaijan SSR--52.6 percent, Lithuanian SSR--91 percent, Moldavian SSR--54.1 percent, Latvian SSR--43.1 percent, Kirgiz SSR--100 percent, Tadzhik SSR-91.1 percent, Armenian SSR--61.8 percent, Turkmen SSR--100 percent, Estonian SSR--56.9 percent;

B) From the sum of the state 3 percent internal lottery loan to be floated in 1979--50 percent;

C) From income tax on the population: of the Kazakh SSR, Lithuanian SSR, Kirgiz SSR and Turkmen SSR--100 percent.

To allocate from the union budget in 1979 to the Kazakh SSR state budget R449.24 million and to the Turkmen SSR state budget R3.037 million to insure the financing of measures envisaged by the USSR state plan for economic and social development for 1979.

Article 10. To instruct the USSR Council of Ministers to examine the proposals and observations set forth in the conclusions of the budget-planning and other permanent commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities on the USSR state budget for 1979, as well as the proposals and observations made by deputies at sessions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and adopt corresponding decisions on them.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium,

M. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Defense Budget Decrease Lauded

LD012130Y Moscow in Polish to Poland 1200 GMT 1 Dec 78 LD

[Text] The state budget of the Soviet Union pictures a defense expenditure of R17.2 billion. Our commentator Viktor Viktorov says:

The defense expenditures of the Soviet Union are maintained at the same level for 3 years, but their share in the overall expenditure of the Soviet budget is constantly decreasing In 1977, it amounted to 7.2 percent; this year it amounts to 7 percent, and in the new budget it will decrease to 6.4 percent. This is in line with the principled and consistent position of the Soviet Union.

As far as our defense is concerned, Leonid Brezhnev said, we are spending for this purpose precisely as much as is indispensable for the safeguarding of a reliable security of the Soviet Union and joint defense of socialist achievements with the fraternal countries.

It is said that a budget reflects the policy of states. During its entire existence the Soviet Union has been pursuing a peaceful policy. Many years ago, Valdimir Lenin, the founder of the Soviet state, said that disarmament was the socialist ideal. Some 103 proposals announced by the Soviet Union at various conferences and assemblies after World War II are aimed at achieving this ideal.

The participants in the Warsaw Pact conference once more confirmed that they are prepared to limit and reduce any weapon or weapon type on a basis of strict assurance of the principle of maintaing the security of each nation.

The Soviet Union would not use funds from other national economy requirements if it did not need to take effective care of its defensive force. The USSR would gladly spend these funds on creative purposes, on raising the population's standard of living. But the socialist countries are compelled to maintain and strengthen the defense potential of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed forces. We are forced to do this by NATO's policy, which accepts an arms race and trys to secure military superiority.

The military expenditures of the United States and its allies is growing like a weed. In 1969, it totalled $106.5 billion, and in 1977 it reached almost $175 billion. This is by no means the upper limit. At the NATO Council session in Washington a resolution was adopted on spending an additional sum of $80 billion on arms.

The arms race unleashed by the imperialist countries is diverting hugh capacities of manpower and material resources from mankind's creative goals. Even now the arms race is absorbing $400 billion. If it is not stopped, by the year 2000 the worldwide expenditure for military purposes will reach $1 trillion.

Everything for an effective defense and nothing beyond that is the principle behind the socialist countries military policy. The Soviet Union has long proposed a reduction of military budgets. This, however, cannot be a unilateral process. Disarmament will be achieved when the West also expresses readiness for its implementation.

Gratsianov: 'Peaceful' Budget

LD030050Y Moscow in Italian to Italy 1730 GMT 2 Dec 78 LD

[Nikolay Gratsianov commentary]

[Text] Analyzing the plan and national budget for next year approved by the USSR Supreme Soviet session I have noted that all index figures will have to increase accept from a single one--defense allocations will remain at the present level equal to R17.2 billion. This budget has not changed now for several years. It is a most eloquent fact that demonstrates that the Soviet Union is continuing to link its present and future to peaceful construction.

It spends on defense what is strictly necessary without aspiring to military supremacy. That is why we are in a position to implement successfully and to calculate precisely both annual and longer-term economic plans.

The peaceful budget of the Soviet Union, once again points to the falsity of allegations about a Soviet threat disseminated by Western imperialist and militarist circles, allegations of the military budgets of the United States and their North Atlantic allies in Europe. As a matter of fact, the military expenditure of the United States has increased to approximately $130 billion per 2 year. All NATO members have pledged to increase their military expenditure by 3 percent per year.

No less dangerous are [passage indistinct]. Behind them lies implementation of the long-term developmental and weapons modernization program, drawn up last May at the Washington session designed to achieve military supremacy. Behind them one can see the plotting and pressure of the sinister triangle formed by the American and European hawks, by the Pentagon and NATO generals, and by the military-industrial complex, the source of the danger of a nuclear catastrophe.

The Warsaw Pact declaration signed in Moscow on 23 November called governments' and peoples' attention to the activities of these forces seeking to prevent a major improvement in the world. They called for an energetic thrust to be given to the cause of military detente in the world and above all in Europe, which is full to the brim with all kinds of weapons. The Warsaw Pact said that there is no weapon type which it is not ready to limit or reduce in strict observance of the principle of maintaining the security of all states. Within this framework, the Warsaw Pact members have submitted a concrete program aimed at guaranteeing European and world security and achieving effective disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament.

At the same time, they declared themselves willing to examine most attentively the proposals of other states in the field of military detente. Not a military confrontation growing day by day, but its dampening, not the arms race, but a reciprocal reduction of military activities--this is the only reasonable way which the socialist countries invite everyone to take.

SUPREME SOVIET RESOLUTION ON FULFILLMENT OF 1977 BUDGET

LD071659Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Dec 78 p 2 LD

[Apparent text of "USSR Supreme Soviet Resolution on Approving the Report on the Fulfillment of the USSR State Budget for 1977" signed in the Kremlin on 30 November 1978]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet resolves:

To approve the report on fulfillment of the USSR state budget for 1977 for revenue of R247,819,325,000 and for expenditure of R242,790,210,000, with a surplus of revenue over expenditure of R5,029,115,000.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium;

M. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

LITHUANIAN LEADER WARNS OF DANGERS OF 'HOSTILE PROPAGANDA'

LD070939Y Vilnyus SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 17 Nov 78 pp 1-3 LD

["Abridged version" of report by P.P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, at 16 November Vilnyus session of republican scientific and practical conference on "the present-day ideological struggle and questions of the international and patriotic education of the republic's population in the light of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions," entitled "Cultivating Noble Feelings of Socialist Internationalism and Patriotism in a Leninist Way"]

[Excerpts] The basis of the party's Leninist nationalities policy has always been the dialectical combination of international and national factors in the development of socialist nations, with the leading role allotted to the international principle, inasmuch as international phenomena and processes are always genuinely national too. This policy, having been strictly and scientifically proven, insures the steady further development of two interconnected trends--the increasing prosperity and rapprochement of nations; prosperity increases on the basis of rapprochement, and rapprochement in turn occurs on the basis of prosperity. Both these trends are objective and progressive and constantly confirmed by life. The CPSU consistently implements the principle whereby the rapprochement of nations can be neither artificially accelerated nor delayed. It always takes into account that both attempts to halt the process of rapprochement with other nations and, conversely, artificially forcing the fusion of nations, can be seriously detrimental to the cause of communist building and the international and patriotic education of the working people.

The most important tasks of the CPSU's nationalities policy are the all-round strengthening of the USSR and the quest, in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's words, for "the most correct ways of developing individual nations and nationalities and the most correct combination of each one's interests with the general interests of the Soviet people as a whole."

At the Center of Party Organizations' Attention

Lithuania's party organization bears aloft the banner of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism and consistently implements the Leninist nationalities policy. Guided strictly by party decisions, it exerts every effort to educate the population in a spirit of socialist internationalism and implacability toward manifestations of nationalism and chauvinism, national narrowness and conceit in any form, and in a spirit of deep respect for all nations and nationalities. International and patriotic education must continue to be a central task for all the republic's party, soviet, economic, cultural and public organizations.

The party points out to us that in the sphere of national mutual relations many new, sometimes very complex problems are still to be resolved. The fact that we live in times of uncompromising, all-embracing ideological confrontation between socialism and capitalism poses the task of resolving questions of further deepening international and patriotic education in a new and even more peristent way. In these conditions there is a significant increase in the role of creative efforts by our scientists and all ideological workers aimed at exposing the destructive, reactionary essence of bourgeois nationalism. This is understandable. Gambling on nationalism is now one of the most important levers used by Western ideological centers, especially when they address Soviet people and, in particular, the population of Soviet Lithuania.

The party warns us that it would be a mistake to underestimate the danger of mass anti-Soviet propaganda and subversive actions by imperialist centers. We must adopt every measure to further improve all of communist education, to expose hostile propaganda, and to educate the republic's working people and our young people in a spirit of high political vigilance, ardent implacability toward any manifestations of alien ideology and morality, and selfless devotion to the Leninist ideas of socialist internationalism and patriotism.

The socioeconomic and political conditions of developed socialism are a very favorable basis for increasing communist awareness. However, in modern conditions, when imperialism and its ideologists are resorting to increasingly refined methods, seeking to distort and compromise our ideals, great significance is assumed by constant concern for every person's firm ideological tempering and for intensifying the well thought-out and effective offensive struggle against bourgeois and revisionist ideology. There can be no place for neutrality and compromise in this struggle. Here, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev indicates, "We need high political vigilance, active, flexible and convincing propaganda work, and a timely rebuff to hostile ideological subversions."

Comprehensively Resolving Questions of International and Patriotic Education

Questions of the international and patriotic education of the republic's population have begun to be studied in greater depth by our scientists. It is characteristic that in recent years many of their works have been prepared and published jointly with scientists from Moscow, Leningrad, Latvia, Estonia and Belorussia. The result of such creative cooperation between social scientists, mainly party historians, has been a series of major publications.

Economists, philosophers and historians in the republic contribute to research on the problems in question. More works have appeared on questions of the Marxist methodology of socioeconomic research and the critical analysis of bourgeois economic theories. Problems of the history of social thinking in Lithuania, the theory of nations and national relations, ethics and esthetics have begun to be systematically studied. [paragraph continues]

Scientists in the republic are coming out more actively in criticism of modern anticommunism, including the opinions of Lithuanian bourgeois nationalists.

Research attests that a people's national consciousness increases with the growth of their education and culture. On the whole this is a positive process. However, it must not be forgotten that trends alien to us and primarily the idealization of the past may become evident on the basis of the growth of national consciousness. Proceeding from the class analysis of society it is always necessary to clearly differentiate between progressive national traditions and customs, and reactionary traditions which are incompatible with the Soviet way of life. In this connection I want particularly to stress that we must be more resolute in propagandizing with every ideological means and asserting our social traditions and customs which have emerged in the process of building a socialist society and in the struggle for communism, systematically propounding the idea that national particular features have been enriched with new content under the conditions of the joint creative labor and close relations of the country's peoples. Moreover, we can say with complete confidence that, on the threshold of the 60th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet power in Lithuania, the socialist mode, Soviet way of life, and socialist culture determine the people's character to a greater extent than those elements that they inherited from the distant past.

The task of all party organizations is to be still more active in holding in all people and particularly young people communist principledness and implacability toward even the slightest manifestations of nationalism, chauvinism or national narrow-mindedness and to instill in them a clear class position on the assessment of past and present phenomena.

Each party organization is called upon to constantly reveal by various means the importance of the historic new community asserted in our country--the Soviet people--and to show systematically that this community is based on profound objective changes in the country's life--both material and spiritual changes--and on the emergence and development of socialist nations among which fraternal relations of the new type prevail.

We are faced with the task of insuring an indissoluble link between international and patriotic education, and displaying still greater concern for its social-class trend. We must always realize that Soviet patriotism is incompatible with the narrowly national or, in other words, territorial [zemlyacheskiy] concept of patriotism although, of course, it does incorporate a sense of pride in the achievements of one's people--the Lithuanian socialist nation.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW GORKOM ON SOCIOECONOMIC PROGRESS

LD052334Y Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 5 Dec 78 LD

[Text] A member of the Political Bureau of the Soviet Communist Party, Viktor Grishin, has discussed the economic and social achievements of Moscow this year. Viktor Grishin, who is also first secretary of the Moscow Party Committee, was addressing this committee, which today summed up the results achieved by Moscow in the January through November period. The Soviet capital accounts for one-tenth of the country's industrial output. In the first 11 months of the year it has exceeded the economic development target. More than 75,000 housing units were built in Moscow. Most of them are government built. The capital has built 21 schools, many preschool centers, hospitals, shops and service centers. Plans for next year provide for speeding up the rate of industrial growth and housing construction in the Soviet capital.

OBITUARY OF KGB OFFICIAL L.V. PASHOLIKOV PUBLISHED

LD051043 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 November 1978 published on page 4 a 150-word obituary of Leonid Vasilyevich Pasholikov, deputy chief of a KGB chief directorate, signed by "a group of comrades." The obituary states in particular: "Maj Gen Leonid Vasilyevich Pasholikov, deputy chief of a KGB chief directorate, has died suddenly in his 60th year."

GEORGIAN RAYKOM FIRST SECRETARY REPLACED BY PLENUM

LD041245Y Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 16 Nov 78 p 2 LD

[Text] GRUZINFORM--A plenum of the Chokhataurskiy Raykom has taken place, at which organizational questions were discussed.

The plenum released Comrade T. Sh. Imedadze from the duties of first secretary and bureau member of Chokhataurskiy Raykom in connection with his transfer to other work. The plenum elected Comrade G.I. Kalandarishvili Raykom first secretary and Bureau member. Comrade D.I. Patiashvili, secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, took part in the work of the plenum and delivered a speech.

BRIEFS

CHAUNSKIY RAYON PARTY CONFERENCE--The Chaunskiy Rayon party conference held in Pevek today heard and discussed reports on the work of the raykom, the Auditing Commission and the rayon party organization. Raykom First Secretary Shevtsov and Auditing Commission Chairman Remov delivered reports. Christyakov, member of the Magadan Obkom Bureau and chairman of the Magadan Oblispolkom, attended the conference. [Magadan Domestic Service in Russian 0745 GMT 30 Nov 78 OW]

RAYON PARTY CONFERENCES--Rayon Accountability and Election Conferences were held on 25 November in Olskiy, Srednekanskiy, Khasynskiy, Yagodninskiy, Bilibinskiy and Providenskiy rayons of Magadan Oblast. The conferences discussed the accountability reports of raykoms and auditing commissions and elected new rayon party committees, auditing commissions and delegates to the okrug and oblast party conferences. The raykom plenums discussed organizational matters and elected Nutytegryne as first secretary of the Olskiy Raykom, Dyagilev as first secretary of the Srednekanskiy Raykom, Prokopenko as first secretary of the Khasynskiy Raykom, Tarasyuk as first secretary of the Yagodninskiy Raykom, Krivoruchko as first secretary of the Bilibinskiy Raykom and (Kulish) as first secretary of the Providenskiy Raykom. [Magadan Domestic Service in Russian 0745 GMT 27 Nov 78 OW]

MAGADAN OBLAST SETTLEMENT--After the 130-meter high dam on the Kolywa River in the area of the Bolshy Kolymskiy Rapid is completed, the reservoir formed will extend 148 kilometers up the river. It will have one of the largest volumes for a reservoir in the country yet it will have one of the smallest surface areas. Nonetheless, the reservoir will flood an area on 458 square kilometers and settlements in the reservoir area will have to be moved. A few days ago the Dalstroyproekt Institute completed plans for the Novovetryanyy settlement for those people who will be resettled from the flood zone. The new settlement for 2,000 people with prospects for future expansion will be built on the Ob River on an area of 30 hectares. Two-story houses with all municipal facilities, a school for 392 pupils, two kindergartens for 140 children each, a polyclinic, hospital, automatic telephone exchange, and other facilities will be built. [Magadan Domestic Service in Russian 0745 GMT 21 Nov 78 OW]

RSFSR KOLKHOZ COUNCIL REVIEWS PROGRESS, ADOPTS PLAN

LD071551Y Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 30 Nov 78 p 4 LD

[Ye. Petrakov report: "All-Union Kolkhoz Council"]

[Text] A routine session of the All-Union Kolkhoz Council was held in Moscow yesterday. It examined questions on raising the efficiency and improving the length of service of agricultural equipment, providing kolkhozes and sovkhozes with machine operator cadres and establishing them in agriculture.

The All-Union council noted that the republic's kolkhozes are being supplied with increasingly modern equipment, the use of which is improving. At the same time, it was pointed out that technical readiness of machinery remains low on many of the republic's kolkhozes.

The session also examined the work of Kalininskaya Oblast kolkhoz councils on the organizational and economic strengthening of economically weak kolkhozes. A corresponding decision was adopted on the issues discussed.

The All-Union Kolkhoz Council's work plan for 1979 was approved.

ACADEMICIAN OVCHINNIKOV ON SCIENTIFIC-AGRICULTURAL LINKS

LD052346Y Moscow TASS in English 2144 GMT 5 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 5, TASS--Soviet scientists drafted a program the principal aim of which is to promote the further strengthening of science's links with agriculture. This was announced today at a meeting with journalists by Yuriy Ovchinnikov, vice-president of the USSR Academy of Sciences. He believes that the discussion of the draft program will be completed by the first of March 1979. Scientists in conjunction with agricultural workers will work on the ten problems which it specifies up to the year 1985. The general meeting of the USSR Academy of Sciences which is opening on Wednesday is also devoted to the connection between science and agriculture.

In an interview with a TASS correspondent Ovchinnikov said the draft program includes such matters as selection methods in plant growing and live-stock breeding, and the use of chemicals in agriculture.

The academician recalled the Soviet Union's strides in the production of various types of mineral fertilizers. In the coming years attention of scientists will be concentrated on widening the range of fertilizers and creating complex fertilizers in a specialized granulated packing, which makes it possible to preserve nutrient substances in soil for the entire period of plants' development. Much attention is to be devoted to the creation of pesticides--chemical compounds which protect agricultural crops from various pests.

BRIEFS

TURKMEN COTTON DELIVERIES--Turkmen agricultural workers have delivered 1 million tons of cotton to procuement points. Most of the cotton was machine-picked. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2330 GMT 5 Dec 78 LD]

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

COSMOS-1059 LAUNCHED; EQUIPMENT FUNCTIONING NORMALLY

LD080800Y Moscow TASS in English 0735 GMT 8 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 8, TASS--The satellite Cosmos-1059 was launched in the USSR on Thursday. It carries scientific instrumentation designed to carry on the exploration of outer space. The satellite was put into an orbit with the following parametres: initial orbital period--89.7 minutes; the maximum distance from the earth's surface (in apogee)--360 kilometres; minimum distance from the earth's surface (perigee)--188 kilometres; orbital inclination--62.8 degrees. Apart from scientific instrumentation the satellite carries a radio system for precision measurement of orbital elements, a radio telemetry system to transmit back to earth data on the functioning of instruments and scientific equipment. The onboard equipment is functioning normally. The coordinating and computing centre is processing the incoming information.

NEW ARKHANGELSK INSTITUTE TO STUDY ARCTIC HEALTH PROBLEMS

LD081023Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Nov 78 p 3 LD

[Text] Arkhangelsk, 28 November--A branch of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences Human Morphology Institute has been created. The employees of the academy's first institution in Arkhangelsk are to carry out fundamental research into a complex of problems connected with the study of people's state of health and illnesses under the conditions of the harsh climate of the far north. The institute's first scientific session has outlined ways of elaborating effective methods of preventing and curing illness during the period of adaptation in the polar latitudes.

BRIEFS

UKRAINIAN SCIENTIST RECEIVES AWARD--By decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Academician Boris Sergeyevich Paton, Hero of Socialist Labor, president of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, has been awarded the Order of Lenin and a second Gold Hammer and Sickle Medal for outstanding services to the development of Soviet science and in connection with his 60th birthday. To mark the labor exploits of Hero of Socialist Labor Comrade Paton, it has been decided to erect a bronze bust on the hero's native land. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0000 GMT 27 Nov 78 LD]

ANTARCTIC RESEARCH--Leningrad--MV Bashkiriya has reached its destination, the first vessel of the 24th Soviet Antarctic expedition to do so. It has arrived at Bellingsgauzen station situated on Waterloo Island (King George). On board the vessel there is a large group of scientists and experts who are to take over from their colleages at the polar stations and carry out seasonal studies. Bashkiriya has opened the new navigation period on the shores of the South Pole where four more research and transport vessels under the USSR flag are heading. Taking part in the Soviet expedition are scientists from the GDR, Poland, Australia, and the USA. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0810 GMT 29 Nov 78 LD]

OCEAN RESEARCH VESSEL RETURNS--Vladivostok--The scientific research vessel "Professor Bogorov" returned here today from a 4-month expedition to the coral reef zone near the Maldive Islands and New Guinea. The various life forms there are being studied by scientists from the Pacific Ocean Institute of Bio-Organic Chemistry of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The substances produced by these creatures are being studied by scientists, who wish to put them to the service of man. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 6 Dec 78 LD]

EFFECTIVE DEFENSE,'NOTHING MORE', IS USSR MILITARY AIM

LD071101Y Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 19 Nov 78 P 1 LD

[Marshall of Artillery P. Kuleshov article on Missile Forces Day: "Always in a State of Combat Readiness"]

[Excerpt] Nowadays operational-tactical and tactical missiles capable of carrying nuclear charges can strike any target located within their range with great accuracy and reliability.

Rocket artillery is developing particularly rapidly. Modern guns can send an avalanche of fire in the space of seconds. Such guns, which have entered the armory in recent years, are armed with 40 shells, which sharply increases the area of destruction, and have increased range, high firing accuracy and a powerful volley, which makes it possible to successfully destroy a target in a short space of time.

Great attention is devoted to improving antitank armaments. In the mid-fifties antitank guided missile complexes began to enter the forces, insuring the destruction of any tank at a considerable distance with a single missile.

For the ground forces' air defense a fundamentally new weapon has been created--various systems of high mobility air defense complexes, whose missiles have great speed, altitude and range of flight as well as high accuracy. Air defense artillery has also improved qualitatively. Its armory has acquired self-propelled multibarreled installations with high firing speed and effectiveness. They insure the destruction of high-speed air targets at low altitudes in any weather conditions by day or night.

Describing the radical transformations of the Soviet Armed Forces carried out in the postwar period, Marshal of the Soviet Union Comrade D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, noted in the report "60 years on Guard Over the Gains of Great October" that, thanks to the constant concern of the party and people our Armed Forces, their technical equipment and organizational structure and their control and supply system have considerably surpassed the level reached by the end of the Great Patriotic War.

However the essence of our party's and state's military policy is extremely clear--everything for effective defense, and nothing more. The Soviet Union has never armed itself for the sake of arms, has never been and never will be an instigator of the arms race. All that Soviet people do in the military sphere is done to defend themselves and their friends in the socialist countries against attack. Today we have reason to be proud of what we have achieved in this respect. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stated from the platform of the 18th Komsomol Congress, our motherland's borders are reliably covered against any unexpected events, and the matter of their defense is in experienced, loyal hands.